THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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SOVIET PLAN'S MENACE HELD OVERDRAWN

Export Figures Still Far Below Those of Pre-War Russia

ANALYSIS REVEALS ALARM PREMATURE

Low Living Standards Not Necessarily a Help in World Competition

The Soviet Five-Year Plan occupies a leading place in the deliberations of many chancelleries, in the columns of the press and in public thought. Propaganda on the one hand and prejudice on the other have colored so much that has been written regarding it that the average reader has difficulty even in grasping what is the actual goal pursued. In a series of five articles, of which this is the fourth, the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *from the background of lengthy experience in Russia, endeavors impartially to sift the evidence presented by present conditions in that country and to deduce therefrom the advantages and disadvantages which already mark this significant experiment in Socialism.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Five-Year Plan has probably done more than any other act of the Soviet Government to arouse interest in Russia in the outside world.

For a long time it had been fairly generally assumed that Bolshevism was a hopeless economic failure, and that the alleged menace of Communism lay in the field of international propaganda and agitation.

Now one reads more about Soviet "dumping" than about the resolutions of the Communist International, and Soviet exports of grain, oil, lumber, manganese and other products seem to excite more concern than the real or imaginary activities of revolutionary emissaries from Moscow.

Sometimes an observer who lives constantly in Moscow is inclined to feel that the pendulum has swung too far, that an uncritical and exaggerated disparagement of the Soviet economic system may perhaps give way to an equally uncritical and exaggerated conception of its possibilities and of the dangers which it may represent to other countries.

During 1930-1931 (the Soviet economic year up to the present time has been reckoned from Oct. 1 until Oct. 1) the Soviet regime strained every nerve to obtain a maximum volume of exports, soap, confectionery, canned goods and other products which were badly needed within the country were shipped abroad to pro-

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London and Moscow Unable to Agree On Private Claims

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 7—British members of a subcommittee, under Lord Goschen, of the Anglo-Soviet joint committee, are understood to have reported that further progress is impossible in view of the attitude adopted by the Russian delegates.

This subcommittee includes representatives of the Bank of England and foreign bondholders. It was constituted in September, 1930, to deal with private as distinct from national claims, the latter being still under discussion here in the main Anglo-Soviet debt committee appointed under the protocol signed by the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, and M. Dovgalevsky in 1929.

The total claims the subcommittee had to discuss were some 50,000 in number, totaling in all about £255,000,000 and including those in respect to private property in Russia appropriated without compensation.

Numerous questions have been asked in the House of Commons as to the progress of these negotiations. Mr. Henderson stated April 29 he was disappointed at the slow progress made, but added that he was exerting all the pressure he could to keep the committee at work and was trying to obtain results.

On Monday Mr. Henderson added that the joint committee and its subcommittees were engaged on difficult and complicated negotiations, and while he was disappointed at the slow progress he did not consider the negotiations would be expedited by any statement in Commons.

The announcement now made is taken to indicate that the situation is even less promising than anticipated. Besides private British claims there is the Russian war debt to Britain exceeding £900,000,000, the annual interest on which amounting to £45,000,000 is now being met by United Kingdom taxpayers. Against this the Soviet Government makes a number of counter claims.

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Aborigines Delight In Radio Programs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

RADIO makes a different place of a lone island mission station, 300 miles from Cloncurry in the far north of Australia, where the Rev. R. E. Wilson and his wife are working among the aborigines. Eight times a year Mornington Island makes connection with the outer world through a small sailing boat which brings mail and supplies. For the rest, the world is brought to them by radio. In a recent letter to Amalgamated Wireless, Mr. Wilson expresses appreciation of A. W. A. shortwave station and 3ME Melbourne which, he says, have made life on the island considerably brighter, the aborigines delighting in listening-in to the programs.

India Reports Good Results Of Peace Pact

Gandhi Coöperating With Government Officials in Restoring Order

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, May 7—Conditions in India continue to improve at a rapid pace, thanks to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

Reports reaching here from abroad, especially England, indicating belief that the pact has led to no improvement are forcefully refuted here.

Although the Government of India and the All-India National Congress are faced with peculiar problems in endeavors to implement the Delhi pact, the general opinion of unofficial observers is that conditions in this country are decidedly better than they were before the agreement was reached and have no comparison with the situation which prevailed a year ago.

In this regard the Statesman, Calcutta's leading newspaper, says, "To us, although the general trade depression in India as elsewhere in the world is if anything worse, the political situation appears better than it did two months ago and not worse."

Lawlessness Greatly Subdued

This opinion can be well substantiated at the present date. Through the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and government officials of the district, lawlessness in Gujerat is being subdued and the area that took exceptional prominence in the civil disobedience campaign is gradually returning to normal.

Although picketing in some cities is being intensified, it is chiefly of a character permissible under the terms of the truce and government officials are satisfied that in the main genuine effort is being made to keep picketing activities within the scope of legitimate rights.

Some anxiety is felt however, concerning activities among the peasants of the Punjab and United Provinces in connection with the nonpayment of land revenue. It is claimed that economic conditions are now being blamed for a situation which has been developed by political propaganda, with the consequence that peasants are refusing to pay taxes in cases which are held unjustifiable under the pact.

Activities in these areas have been fostered by anarchical elements which, since the Karachi convention indorsed Gandhi's policy, are now as much opposed to Gandhi as to the Government.

Criticism of Congress

The chief criticism which can be leveled against the Congress in relation to the Delhi agreement is the attitude of its leaders in treating the period of peace which the pact has brought as merely a time of truce during which militant policies should be enunciated for a day when civil disobedience might be resumed.

This "war mentality" is the most vexatious problem the Government is facing; moreover, it runs counter to Gandhi's declared policy that the provisional nature of the pact should be made permanent.

Finally, many of the difficulties of the current situation are traceable to the transitory status of the constitutional issue.

Indians apparently are awaiting the Government's action regarding a resumption of the Round Table negotiations and a certain element of reaction has set in to undermine the mood of optimism which prevailed when Lord Irwin and Gandhi ended their conversations.

It is reported today, however, that the Government of India is now in communication with the British Government on the question of fixing the dates for the forthcoming sessions of the federal structure committee and the next Round Table conference.

British Political Leaders Unite on Disarmament Policy

Defeatist Propaganda Draws Party Chiefs Together So That Nation May Speak With One Voice in Favor of Arms Limitation

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 7—The first major political steps toward developing a British policy for the disarmament conference were taken today, when Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; Stanley Baldwin and Lloyd George met to formulate a nonparty program of action in preparation for next year's crucial meeting.

The guardians of Britain's political destiny are determined that the official views of all three political groups must be unified so that the British nation may speak with one voice in the cause of limitation of armaments. They are therefore beginning a series of private discussions which will review the practical arrangements and evolve a concerted policy.

Efforts will first be made to draft a nonpartisan delegation similar to that representing Britain at the Indian round-table discussions. But if it is not feasible to have a tripartite delegation, the leaders are determined at least to have a nonparty policy. The entire question of disarmament is to be removed as far as possible from the party arena. Unification of national policy is necessary, not only to impress upon other nations that the British people think substantially alike as far as disarmament is concerned, but to avoid a possibility of changes if the Labor Cabinet should happen to fall while the conference is sitting.

The series of private meetings which began today are only one phase of the party leaders' activities. Another phase, that of active public crusading, will open July 11 when the three leaders, with all the weight of their experience and political authority will address a mass meeting at Albert Hall. Here, from the great national forum, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George will present viewpoints widely differing in detail but agreeing entirely in the fundamental necessity of stopping the armaments race.

British official opinion emphatically rejects suggestions reaching here from Paris and Geneva that the date of the forthcoming conference should be postponed. It is believed here that

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FOREIGN LOANS DECLARED VITAL FOR GERMANY

People's Consuming Power Declared Insufficient to Start Up Production

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, May 7—Renewed influx of foreign capital alone can save Germany from economic collapse due to unemployment, according to the second report of the Government's unemployment committee published today.

The consuming power of the population does not suffice to start production going, the report explains. Private initiative is lacking, especially since the building market, which has usually acted as an impetus, is stagnant.

German economic affairs are in such a frozen condition that they can only be loosened by large state assistance on the part of the state and communities, according to experts' report. But foreign capital alone can enable the Government to invest large sums of money in public works such as electrification of railways, road construction, improvement of farms and so forth.

Part of the money should be used to free industry from short-term debts without placing the present severe burden on the economic existence of the country and endangering private finance. The possibility of increasing production and thus lessening unemployment by the increase in wages and purchasing power of the population was not mentioned in the report. On the contrary, it speaks of the necessity of thrift both in state and individual affairs.

The report also runs counter to views expressed by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and other men in the Nationalist camp who abhor making fresh debts abroad, and arouses the question of foreign loans once more in acute form.

It is thought the efforts to obtain loans will necessitate temporary postponement of the Reich's campaign for an early change in reparation payments. But the Reich must choose one remedy or another. Postponement of the reparation question and a trade revival with the aid of foreign loans would place Germany in a stronger position than it is today to deal with the reparation question at a future date, it is felt in official circles.

Hoover Congratulates Hoover, His Chief Usher

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Irvin H. Hoover received the congratulations of President Hoover yesterday upon the fortieth anniversary of his entering White House employment.

Mr. Hoover is chief usher. He came to the White House in 1891 as an electrician, while President Harrison was in office. He later was made an usher and then chief usher. He accompanied President Wilson to Paris during the peace conference.

He acts as escort on all formal occasions for President and Mrs. Hoover and has charge of the actual arrangements for state dinners and other functions.

ANTITRUST ACT USED TO BLOCK TRUCK RACKET

Government Agents Hear Threats of Violence to Those Not Paying

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., May 7—The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was invoked here yesterday by the Federal Government to curb the activities of a group of alleged racketeers, charged with attempting extortion through threats of violence, and said to be closely linked to beer-running activities.

George Z. Medalie, the new United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, upon whose instance the Government took action, said it was the first time, he believed, that the Anti-Trust Act had been used as a weapon against gangsters.

The indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury here charged nine men with conspiring to control trucking between New York and Philadelphia and with intimidating trucking companies into joining a "protective" association.

The men under arrest are Michael J. Duffy, one-time Philadelphia night club owner, who in the last few years has been alluded to as the "beer baron of south Jersey" and the "king pin" of the lottery racket in Philadelphia and Camden; Harry C. Mercer, official of a fur company, said to be a lieutenant of Duffy's, and a third man not yet arrested.

Both Duffy and Mercer live in Merion township, near Philadelphia. Mercer was arrested on a federal bench warrant in Philadelphia, and is being held in $5000 bail, pending his removal to Newark. Duffy was surrendered by his counsel, Charles J. Stamler of Elizabeth, to Frank J. Pfaff, United States Commissioner, in Elizabeth, and released in $10,000.

The indictments are the result of an investigation of the motor freight transport association promoted by Duffy and Mercer. A meeting of the "association" was called by them on March 25 at 1601 Broadway, Camden, it was charged, to which trucking companies were "invited" to send representatives. Mr. Medalie learned of the proposed meeting and informed Department of Justice officials in Washington, who had the meeting reported by operatives. Threats were made at the meeting, it was alleged, that trucks and drivers of concerns which did not join would be in danger of violence.

The third man under indictment, it was charged, was introduced at the meeting as a "bad man from Chicago" who had been indicted for murder 12 times. Three of the 20 trucking companies represented at the meeting joined the "protective association" as a result of the threats, it was charged.

Jeans Cocks an Eye At the Starry Sky

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, Calif., May 7 (AP)—Sir James H. Jeans will peek through the world's largest eye tonight to see what he can see about the universe going to pieces.

It is seven years since the British astronomer looked through the biggest telescope ever built, the 100-inch mirror reflector, and much has been revealed since then.

He will spend only one night on the mountain, for he is to appear at the California Institution of Technology tomorrow to tell Dr. Robert A. Millikan and other physicists why he thinks the cosmic ray is proof the universe is being annihilated.

He comments with a smile that there will be plenty of time to give more thought to the subject, for the sun will not give up the ghost for 150,000,000,000,000 years or so, it being only about 70,000,000 years old now, and, of course, these figures are approximate.

EDISON BUST UNVEILED

MUNICH, Bavaria, May 7 (AP)—A marble bust of Thomas A. Edison was unveiled today in the Deutsches Museum Hall of Fame beside that of Werner von Siemens, Germany's electrical pioneer.

Steering Past Hordes of 'Push-Bikes' Is Motorist's Tribulation in Japan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Japan is one of the most highly "bicycle-ized" countries in the world, tire manufacturers say. In 1908 it had 100,000 bicycles, records show, while today it has more than 5,000,000. In its use of the bicycle it ranks ahead of Holland.

Indeed, wherever one goes in the Empire thousands of bicycles clog the city streets and swarm over country roads, adding extensively to the motorist's troubles.

Bicycles are much used as cargo carriers, anything from potted plants to hogs being transported in the trailers between city points or between villages.

Restaurants use bicycle delivery boys extensively and it is not uncommon to see a coolie pedaling his bicycle through the streets, guiding it with one hand and balancing a pile of luncheon trays with the other.

A majority of the bicycles used in Japan are made in factories in the empire. The front wheel hand brake is used almost universally.

The production of Japanese-made motorcycles also is increasing, although the two leading American makes still dominate the market for higher-priced machines.

Automobiles are nearly all American, Ford and General Motors makes dominating the market. These concerns have assembling plants in Japan.

GENERAL STATUS OF NEW ENGLAND ROADS IS UPHELD

Rail Board Would Reduce Penn Holdings and Unite B. & M. and New Haven

Local ownership and control for New England railroads with a limit of 10 per cent set on the amount of stock to be retained by the Pennsylvania and Pennroad corporations in the two leading lines of the section was recommended by the New England Railroad Committee in its report to the New England governors made public today.

The committee of 30, appointed by the six New England governors in 1929, emphasized the importance to New England of consolidating the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven lines after Pennsylvanian interests had been required to divest themselves of excess ownership in these lines.

Under a suggestion for reducing the Pennsylvania and Pennroad combined ownership in New England roads, the committee submitted the following plan:

(1) That the Pennsylvania and Pennroad Corporation should not retain a combined ownership in excess of 10 per cent of the total voting stock in either the Boston & Maine or New Haven.

(2) That their holdings of stock in excess of the above amounts should be placed in the hands of trustees to be liquidated under conditions requiring the approval of the Pennsylvania corporations with no stock to be sold to another railroad without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Right to Intervene

The committee further recommended that the governors ask the commerce commission for the right to intervene in the "four-party" plan proceedings, which involve consolidations of four great eastern trunk lines, on the grounds that they modify the commission's plans relative to New England railroad expansion.

And, finally, the committee petitioned the governors to urge New England representatives in Congress to support legislation providing for regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the activities of holding companies in acquiring railroad stocks.

Relative to trunk line control of local roads, the committee considered it unwise to permit New England railroads to become "pawns in a struggle for mastery between large, ambitious railroads." In this connection the committee stated that "we do not find that the best interests of New England would be served at the present time by any form of trunk line control excepting only the existing position of the Boston & Albany, of

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Irish Free State Helped by Decline In Grain Prices

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN, May 7—The Irish Free State's enviable financial position is emphasized by the budget presented to the Dail last night.

Despite the world depression not only has the past year closed with a surplus but the revenue realized has been considerably in excess of estimates. No fresh taxation would have been necessary if it had not been decided to make a fresh grant amounting to £750,000 annually to help farmers.

This additional expenditure is to be met by increasing the customs duty on sugar by a half-penny a pound and putting 4d. a gallon upon petrol. At the same time, the tax upon race-course betting is abolished.

In introducing the budget, Ernest Blythe, Finance Minister, said the national debt had been reduced during the year by no less than £700,000 out of current revenue. The situation is more remarkable for the fact that the income tax in the Free State is 18d. in the pound lower than Britain's.

South Ireland's exemption from the troubles of its neighbors has a simple explanation. An expert committee appointed by the Government recently pointed out that agriculture is not only the Free State's greatest industry but it has also suffered comparatively little since the world price of wheat and other feeding stuffs which the Irish farmer buys has fallen more sharply than price of cattle which he sells.

British Land Value Tax Measure Passes First Stage in Commons

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 7 — The Government's scheme for instituting in Britain a tax of one penny per pound annually upon capital value of land got through its first stage in the House of Commons yesterday with the passage by 289 votes to 230 of a resolution authorizing the introduction of such a measure.

David Lloyd George, in supporting the tax in behalf of the Liberals, explained why a measure of somewhat similar nature introduced by him in 1909 had been dropped in 1920. The reason, he said, was because of the unworkable concessions which the Opposition had forced him to make when conditions of the tax were drawn up.

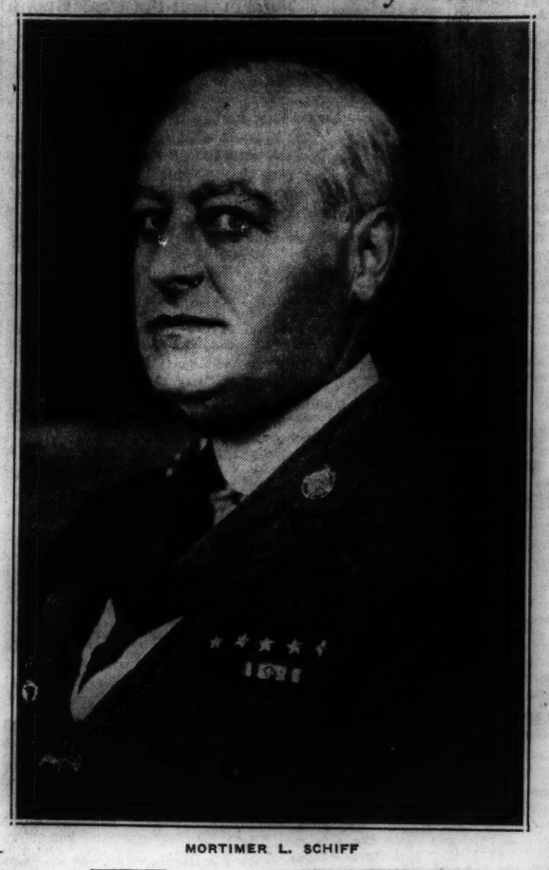
"I gave in," Mr. Lloyd George continued, smiling toward the Labor benches, where Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, sat grimly listening. "I was too meek, but I have great confidence in Mr. Snowden."

Mr. Lloyd George also insisted that, however much or little the land tax might bring into the central treasury, it would be worth while for other reasons. The real value of the proposals, he said, was not so much what the Chancellor of the Exchequer would get out of them. It was that they would become the basis for municipal taxation.

Local authorities were at present too restricted in their resources. There were many things they would like to do that would be of enormous advantage to the public but they had not the means. The valuation now to be made of land values would open to them needed sources of fresh revenue.

The Conservatives have given notice of an amendment to be moved in the report stage to the effect that the tax should not be levied upon any improvements made either by the owner or by any of his predecessors in title, but the Government is opposed to this on the ground that it would unduly complicate the necessary valuation proceedings.

He Heads American Boy Scouts



MORTIMER L. SCHIFF

BOY SCOUTS SET FRESH GOAL FOR BETTER SERVICE

'The Beaver,' New Decoration, to Be Reward of Merit to Local Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7—Mortimer L. Schiff, New York banker, was elected president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the close of its two-day annual meeting here today. New York will be the 1932 meeting place of the council, following its biennial custom.

Mr. Schiff was elected unanimously, his choice following the voluntary withdrawal of Walter W. Head, Chicago banker, who has been president of the organization since 1926.

Mr. Head will become first vice-president, an office previously held by his successor. A principal contributor and enthusiastic worker for Boy Scouts since 1910 when the movement first started, Mr. Schiff is eminently fitted for the position he now holds.

Two vacancies in the executive board were not filled, but will be attended to when the board meets to elect its own members.

"The Beaver," a new decoration, was authorized by the council. It will be given as a reward of merit to local men, as the Silver Buffalo is given to persons for nationally valuable service.

Nationally known financiers, authors and philanthropists interested in the Scout movement which enables thousands of boys to lead better and happier lives, swelled the number attending the convention to more than 600.

Lord Hampton of London, Eng., chief commissioner of the British Boy Scouts' Association, attended by special invitation of Mr. Schiff. At the annual banquet Tuesday he presented Mr. Head with the Silver Wolf, highest honor of scouting in Great Britain.

Seven outstanding individuals were honored at the banquet by receiving the Silver Buffalo, the highest tribute of American Scouts. They were Lord Hampton of England; Lewis Gantry, New York banker; Griffith Ogden Ellis, editor of the American Boy; George Welch Cleveland, trustee of Allegheny College; Victor F. Ridder, New York publisher; Robert P. Shiffen, merchandise consultant of Yonkers, N. Y., and Will A. Wilkinson, manufacturer who served as assistant secretary of Agriculture during the World War without pay.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agri-

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CHICAGO'S PURSE EMPTY OF FUNDS FOR PAY ROLLS

Police, Firemen and Teachers in Classes Facing Delay on Salary Payments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 7—No more money to pay salaries of policemen, firemen and other city employees, totaling 18,000, can be found in the city treasury of Chicago. The municipality this week slipped back into almost the same plight it was in a year ago when public employees had to stand off the grocer and landlord.

School teachers numbering 14,000 saw their salary day skipped May 2 and this week the first of the city service pay rolls was passed. So far the latter are small, but there are pay days every day and within the next 10 days their total will reach $1,000,000. Then comes May 16, when the pay of 6000 police, 5000 firemen, and 3500 street cleaning and other employees will call for $1,000,000.

Officials at the City Hall have no answer as to how this May 16 police pay roll and the others, the sum of which totals $4,000,000 a month, will be met. All they know, they report, is that they have exhausted every resource in borrowing from possible funds.

Some 9000 other employees in the vehicle repair, water and several other branches, who are paid from their own special funds, do not fall in the payless class. Their funds are carrying on these more fortunate ones.

When 40,000 local employees had to go without cash a year ago and landlords began evictions citizens raised $74,000,000 by the public sale of tax securities to replenish the treasuries of the city, county and schools. But no repetition of this drive is now

The [illegible] continues the same as that of 1930. Taxes are not being collected. Due to delay in the making of an assessment of property for taxing purposes, caused principally by the obstruction of politicians opposed, taxes were held up for an entire year, and employees got no money because the government got no taxes.

Kentucky Troops Sent to Coal Field

HARLAN, Ky., May 7 (AP)—More than 300 members of the Kentucky National Guard, with rifles and machine guns and accompanied by a tank, today marched on the coal fields near Evarts, Harlan County, where labor disorders have resulted in five fatalities and huge destruction of property.

Commanding officers at a conference at London planned their campaign against what Gov. Flem D. Sampson called a "reign of terror precipitated by Communists and Reds" in the mining region. Latest reports last night were that some women and children had evacuated, and that many armed, were congregating in the streets, listening to speeches by their leaders.

The decision to send troops was reached at a conference of representatives of Governor Sampson and organized labor. The Red Cross has promised relief to unemployed miners, they said, after the region is patrolled by the troops.

Governor Sampson, after calling out the troops, said "they will police the whole community of Evarts, protecting those who behave themselves and taking charge of those who do not."

WAR DEBTS ISSUE BOILS UNDER COVER

U. S. Trade Delegates Seek to Keep That and Tariff Out of Resolutions

INSIST POLITICS HAS NO RIGHT IN BUSINESS

World Chamber Speakers Say Russia Must Be Accepted as High Farm Factor

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the sixteenth, deals with the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 7—International settlements, regulation of wages, silver stabilization and agriculture were problems that centered the attention of the International Chamber of Commerce today, while behind the scenes a conference on war debts and tariffs was going on considered likely to have profound effects on future international action on this matter.

It has been the attitude of the chairman of the American group, Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, that such matters should be construed as "political" rather than "economic."

On the other hand Georges Theunis, president of the chamber, points out that it is difficult to separate the two.

The American delegation is represented unofficially as endeavoring to block consideration by the chamber at later congresses of these two matters, or at least of limiting them to such form as will not prove embarrassing to the American Government.

The positive declaration that a composite declaration on all controversial economic conditions would be submitted to the chamber was made by Silas H. Strawn, leader of the American delegation, today. The resolution, it was said, might be in essence similar to that brought before the chamber at its 1923 meeting in Rome, sponsored by Julius H. Barnes.

Just Matter of Words

Mr. Strawn declared that all differences of opinion on economic matters would be ironed out in the Resolutions Committee, which is now framing the project. The only question, the American leader declared, is one of phraseology. The question of what treatment shall be given to war debts and other matters, he said, is still in the embryonic stage.

Despite Mr. Strawn's assurance, it became known that a strong movement is on foot among other delegations for a resolution that will leave the door open for a reconsideration of war debts in view of the declining value of world prices. German and British delegations are in the forefront of this move, which it is expected will or will not come to the floor of the convention accordinig to the development of the resolution on economic problems now being framed.

The matter of war debts was expected to be raised at the afternoon sessions in the round table on "International Settlements and Movements of Capital," over which Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, will preside. At the same time one of the most controversial subjects of debate will be the resumed meeting on silver stabilization, at which the British delegation will present their views and incidentally answer attacks made on the policy of the Government of India, in handling the silver problem there.

So great is the interest in this discussion that some 10 speakers have asked to be heard, it is understood. The British delegation is understood to have agreed upon a resolution closely similar to that passed by the executive committee of the chamber last February for an international conference on the whole matter.

The Executive Committee recommended in part to all governments holding stocks of silver, producing silver, or able to influence the price of silver "to enter into immediate conversations, with a view to adopting in consultation with the Government of China the concerted or indicated measures which can be taken to moderate fluctuation and to maintain silver in future on as stable a level as may be possible."

The subject of Russia was raised for the first time in the chamber's conversations today when at the agricultural round table European and American speakers declared no solution of the farm crisis would be complete which did not take the Soviet into account.

Important Questions Up

Conferences today dealt with regularization of wages, agriculture, distribution, sea transport, international settlements and movements of capital, international protection of industrial property and other matters. At the plenary session, Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman of Bovril, Ltd., and D. F. Kelly, president of the National Retail Drygoods Association of America, discussed distribution problems in England and the United States.

H. L. Russell, former dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, declared that America might as well face the fact that it can no longer find a foreign market for its agricultural surplus. He cited the return of Russia to

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CURLEY URGES MORE ROOM FOR COUNTY COURTS

Raising Present Building to 15 Stories or New Structure Favored

Raising of the Suffolk County Courthouse to 15 stories or construction of a new building on the site of Barristers Hall was recommended by Mayor Curley yesterday at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Senate. The Mayor said that he believed Boston would be willing to bear half the expense of increasing the height of the present courthouse.

If a new building was erected it would accommodate the Land Court, Registries of Deeds and Probate, and possibly the Social Law Library, the Mayor said. Raising the present courthouse would provide ample space for the needs of both the State and county. The first plan would entail expenditures amounting to approximately $5,000,000, while a new building would cost about $3,500,000, it was estimated.

The Mayor said that although the city and State might share equally in enlarging the courthouse, the city would actually be paying 66⅔ per cent, because Boston pays about half of the state tax. Henry Parkman, Senator from Boston, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, held opposing views as to what the State should contribute toward the proposed undertaking. Senator Parkman contended that the State should contribute approximately 30 per cent, at the same time expressing the opinion that a less expensive building would be adequate.

A suggestion that the State, city and county take care of their own courts was made by Cornelius J. Haley, Senator from Rowley, chairman of the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

The House bill increasing the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $20,000, of the Lieutenant-Governor from $4000 to $5000, and of members of the Executive Council from $1000 to $1500 referred by the Senate to the Ways and Means Committee, was favorably reported today, the increases to take effect Jan. 5, 1933.

An order for an opinion of the Supreme Court on the pending bill regarding the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity which specifies what these courts may or may not do in various phases of labor disputes, was referred to the House Rules Committee.

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported the bill authorizing the city of Boston to borrow $250,000 for a municipal building in Charlestown. This measure was petitioned for by Robert L. Lee, Representative from Charlestown.

"Leave to withdraw" was recommended by the Joint Ways and Means Committee on the petition of Harold E. Cole, Representative of Taunton, that cities and towns be reimbursed by the State for part of the expense providing for the unemployed by means of procuring food, clothing, fuel or other necessities of life.

The Ways and Means Committee reported "ought to pass" on the bill providing that cities and towns shall be permanently relieved of any part of the expense of maintaining and repairing state highways.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Two Pieces in Canon Form ..... Schumann-Dubois
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"El Amor Brujo," Ballet Suite ..... de Falla
Scherzo from the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Waltz from "The Bat" ..... Strauss
"To a Water Lily" ..... MacDowell
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

THE Cherry Tree
growing for 7 years at
21 WEST 45TH ST.
Luncheon 50c and 60c
Dinner 75c, 80c and 85c

University Tea Room
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and $1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., $1.00 and $1.25
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
At Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR 3578

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

Crane & Kettle
129 East 58th Street
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Volunteer 8803
Accommodations for Private Parties

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-7:45
62 WEST 48TH STREET
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Handsome surroundings
LUNCHEON 75c DINNER $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties
Open Sundays

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
67 WEST 44TH STREET
North Side of Hippodrome
Near Town Hall

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th St., N. Y. City
Telephone WIC. 7-7838

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Luncheon, Tea, Dinner in Dining Room or on Terrace
SCARSDALE COTTAGE
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
On the Bronx River Parkway
Write for Menu and directions for finding us.

GENEVA, O.

TURNER'S RESTAURANT
established 1913
Geneva, Ohio. U. S. Route 20
45 mi. East of Cleveland
DINNERS $1
Weekdays and Sundays

Sunday Sports Measure Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 7—New Hampshire's "blue law," which has been in existence since the original grant to the State and the establishment of the original bill of rights, experienced its first change yesterday when Gov. John G. Winant affixed his signature to the bill which will permit cities and towns to legislate in favor of certain forms of amusement on the Sabbath day provided a majority vote is recorded in favor of such a change.

The law, as amended, will now permit the cities and towns, through the process of local option, to say whether or not Sunday sports shall be allowed on the Lord's Day, and marks the end of a contest that has been waged for more than a dozen years by the proponents of the measure. The amendment provides, however, that horse racing and boxing exhibitions shall be barred.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Florence Holland, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Presentation of two original plays by dramatic department, Recital Hall, 8.

Longy School of Music: Faculty concert, followed by informal reception, Cambridge, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Annual meeting and dinner, Bates Hall, 6:15.

Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8; Camera Club, Room 101, 8:05; Pals Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Salvation Army: Meeting, General Edward J. Higgins, speaker, Tremont Temple, 8.

Dinner, Boston University Debate Council, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Manufacturers' Representatives Association: Annual Trade dinner, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6.

Music

Jordan Hall—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Living Corpse" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.
Colonial—"The Admirable Crichton," 8:15.
Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston Garden, 8.

Ex-Regents, Daughters of American Revolution, Club: Business meeting, 10:30; luncheon and entertainment, 12:30; Hotel Vendome.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Theological School, Faculty Room, Andover Hall, 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Fogg Art Museum: Fourth in illustrated lecture series on "Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, Cambridge, 4:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: work by the Saturday drawing classes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 8.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Aquatints by Prescott Jones, drypoints by Harry A. Vincent, woodcuts by Hobson Pittman, water color sketches by Grace Kenyon, photographs by Edward Weston.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Scherwe Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

MAYOR CURLEY TO SAIL

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, will sail from New York tomorrow afternoon on the steamer La France for a trip abroad, during which he will visit London and Boston, England; Dublin, Galway and Cork, Ireland, and Paris and Rome. He expects to leave Boston this afternoon.

Restaurants

PORTLAND, ORE.

POPULAR PRICES
KNICKERBOCKER
108 B'way, Adjoining Imperial Hotel

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

TARIFF REVISION FORCES MOVE TO SOLIDIFY EFFORTS

Form Non-Political Group to Guide Awakened Public Opinion Aright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 7—A non-political organization known as the Council for Tariff Reduction has been formed, according to an announcement today addressed to the International Chamber of Commerce in session in Washington. A letter outlining the purpose of the new body, bearing the signatures of such prominent persons as Prof. Irving Fisher, Prof. David S. Muzzey, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Willis J. Abbot, and Prof. F. W. Taussig, was sent to the president of the International Chamber from the council's temporary offices at 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Following is the letter:

"In view of the advocacy of tariff reductions throughout the world by the International Chamber of Commerce, at its previous meetings, and of your own address at the opening of the current sessions, you will be gratified to learn that there is in process of organization here a council for tariff reduction which already includes several hundred leaders in economics, ethics, trade and industry.

"Despite the unwillingness of our political parties to face frankly within our own country this foremost world question, this council proposes to press upon the Congress the absolute need of prompt action at its approaching session in the reduction of the tariff of 1930, the ill effects of which have been so immediately evident both within our borders and in international relations.

"The council has not yet advanced its formal organization to the point of official expressions, but the attitudes stated in the correspondence of the members are definite. While it is generally recognized that the reduction of armaments, military, naval, and aerial, is an urgent requirement to keep down national expenses and avert recurring deficits, our members realize that the lowering of tariff walls is the paramount necessity to permit economic laws to act in restoring world trade and national prosperity, a necessity pressing upon the several nations, and especially our own country, which has, unfortunately, led in the enactment of skyscraping tariffs.

Purposes Are Outlined

"You may care to lay before the chamber or place upon its records the inclosed preliminary statements signed by the initiatory participants in the forming of the council. To these might be added the signatures of several hundred others, including many of the 1028 economists who signed the protest to the President and the Congress during the preparation of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff.

"These signatures become the assurance that the opinions recently expressed in annual reports and public addresses by leaders in banking and industry have behind them the concurrence of an increasing number of our citizens, who recognize that to trade we must exchange and that to provide markets for our surplus manufactures, farm products, labor and capital we must be ready to remove the bars at our seaports which interfere so seriously with world trade.

"They are prepared to bring public opinion to bear upon our political leaders in favor of immediate tariff reduction and they desire to make known to those of liberal minds in other countries their sympathies and coöperation."

The statement declared that the tariff is no longer merely political, no longer merely national, but a world-wide economic issue. It calls attention to the resentment engendered throughout the rest of the world by the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, and the fallacies involved in our export bounty schemes which are themselves forms of "dumping," the very thing we protest when it is suggested from other directions.

It declared that America has set the example which has led other nations into the world-wide tariff war of today, and that it should be for us now to lead the way in tariff reduction and to a sound and reassuring basis for international trade. It continues, in part:

"The organization of a strong movement for tariff reduction in America will hearten those in other countries who are working toward the like end in their respective nations, and do much to regain confidence in American good will.

Thinks It Time to Act

"This council will naturally take up the practical application in our own country of the principles enunciated in the international statement of 1926 signed by representatives of 16 countries, including for America Gates W. McGarrah, J. P. Morgan, Melvin A. Traylor, J. J. Mitchell, Thomas N. Perkins and Albert H. Wiggin, and the conclusions of the Economic Conference, May, 1927, at Geneva, in which Henry M. Robinson, Norman H. Davis, Dr. Julius Klein, John W. O'Leary and Alonzo Taylor were official representatives of the United States.

"It is especially important to direct the thought of American people into a broader outlook upon world economics. It should be the aim of all true Americans to increase the purchasing power of the citizens of other nations, and thus enable them to purchase more largely of our products, as well as to meet their financial obligations, and likewise raise their standard of living and working efficiency.

"Thus can our world market be extended, foreign customers increased, more home products demanded in exchange, unemployment decreased at home and abroad, and a better home market developed through the increased purchasing power of our own workers in the wholesome round of economic progress promoting international good will and peace.

"It would be a sad waste of effort if the memorial of the 1000 economists against the Hawley-Smoot tariff, addressed to Congress and to the President, should prove merely a magnificent gesture and if the opposition of 90 per cent of the press throughout the nation to this tariff in its making should not be utilized to insist upon prompt tariff reduction. The scandals connected with tariff-making have for the first time in many years wakened public interest in the tariff.

"The opportunity should be grasped by bringing to bear on Congress an effective public opinion, expressed through those who should be leaders of the public, in favor of immediate and sensible tariff reduction.

"The present political situation with its close balance of power in the seventy-second Congress gives unprecedented opportunity to bring to bear public influence of the highest type in favor of statesmanlike and far-seeing action in line with permanent economic principles, and this should properly be the work of the Council for Tariff Reduction."

WAR DEBTS ISSUE BOILS UNDER COVER

(Continued from Page 1)

world markets as one of the reasons for his belief, which was expressed, incidentally, even while the Federal Farm Board was seeking to find purchasers abroad for its 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Arthur Falter, chairman of the Polish delegation, and director-general of the Polish coal consortium, likewise declared that the world agricultural depression can be settled only by international action as broad as the depression itself. Any such action, he said, must include big agricultural states outside of Europe, and in this category he specifically named Russia.

At the same time that the Soviet Union, which has no representative among the 35 nations with delegates here, was being discussed in relation to agriculture, the round table on European-American trade resumed its session with the subject of Russia scheduled to be taken up after the controversial discussion on silver had been finally disposed of.

United States Is Warned

The United States might as well reconcile itself to the gradual and inevitable loss of agricultural markets abroad and turn to industrial products for export trade, said Mr. Russell. Rapid advancement of Russia in farm production he said is one of the principal factors in present world market conditions, Russia is financing its Five-Year Plan with wheat exports.

"While the average production of Russian wheat fields has been among the lowest in Europe, the consolidation of her available wheat lands into larger holdings, and the mechanization of their operation through the use of tractor and combine has made possible the resumption of wheat exports on a basis that bids fair very soon to exceed even pre-war exports.

"On the state trust farms more than 2,500,000 acres of wheat were planted last year. The planting plans for the current season on these bonanza areas call for a 11,000,000-acre program. American manufacturers of agricultural machinery have had their largest single outlet in the past three years in the sale of equipment to the Soviets.

"Russia is eagerly utilizing the very latest of scientific knowledge to enlarge her agricultural possibilities. With feverish anxiety she is literally pouring millions into the expansion of her university research institutes, experimental stations and breeding farms. Her scientists are combing the earth for new crops and new methods. No country in Europe today is manifesting more interest and more activity in laying hold of the best science, wherever it may be found.

"It is a matter of more than passing interest that the wheat yields reported on the huge trust farm known as the 'Gigant' ran last year as much as 18 bushels to the acre. On this single farm the crop harvested is reported to have been 3,865,000 bushels.

"There can be but little doubt that the Russian situation now assumes quite a different attitude from what obtained even in pre-war days. Many leaders of thought have already expressed themselves that in the light of existing conditions the continuance of wheat as an export crop from America is no longer possible."

Mr. Falter likewise touched on Russia in discussing the world agricultural crisis, which he said "may only be solved by international means based on a world-wide scale."

"When attempting to solve the problem of the world agricultural crisis," he added, "it would be impossible to eliminate Russia, the increasingly important exporting country with great possibilities of development as has already been pointed out by several previous speakers. . . .

"In this connection I would like to draw your special attention to the fact that, irrespective of the final result which Russia may attain by her planned economic and agricultural activity, the effect of such an activity must, without the slightest doubt, make it impossible for the world as long as it remains in its present disordered condition, to check the actual crisis."

Advertising in England

Discussing "distribution," Lord Luke followed Mr. Kelly in contrasting English with American methods. Advertising, he said, when prices are readjusted, "will be a leading factor in getting the wheels of business to go round again."

"In spite of the fact that for generations porridge has been the only stable breakfast cereal in Britain," he said, "American breakfast foods have within a comparatively few years created new tastes and habits, and have almost superseded the simple stereotyped English breakfast of a decade or two ago."

It is possible to blanket England with a newspaper advertisement in a single day, he said. There is less variation in public tastes and living habits, he said, in the whole country than between the far-spread towns of the United States. The Englishman's reaction to advertising however, he said, is different.

"The Englishman is less inclined to buy a new thing just because it is new; he is much more sensitive about being dictated to, especially by an advertisement. There is a self-consciousness of fear of appearing to be openly responding to an advertisement about the English mentality which many Americans find it difficult to understand. For this reason the selling story must sometimes be a little indirect, in other words the selling angle must sometimes be oblique if it is to be a success in Britain."

Mr. Kelly gave statistics on United States retail sales. He said his association represented 3700 stores, with annual business volume of $4,500,000,000 and employing more than 1,000,000 people. Annual volume of retail sales in the United States is $55,000,000,000, he said; enormous business is carried on on credit. At its height in 1925, total sales on installment equaled $6,179,000,000, and losses on installment sales, he pointed out, average between .05 per cent and 15 per cent.

Open charge accounts, he said, are another form of credit used on a vast scale, stores doing a credit business, usually finding that more than 50 per cent of their business is on this basis. Credit losses on open charge accounts average about .4 per cent. American stores, he continued, generally permit customers to return goods for credit and such returns, he estimated, amount to $500,000,000 annually.

Speaking of the great sums spent for advertising he said newspapers were by far the best medium. Percentage of expense of newspaper advertising alone generally runs from 2.3 per cent to 4 per cent in department stores, he added.

Ferruccio Lantini, Italy, president of the National Federation of Commerce, who also spoke on merchandising, advocated an inquiry by the international chamber into distribution costs of various countries, and pledged Italian assistance to such a study.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

WILD HORSES DRIVE SHEEP FROM STREAMS

CALGARY, Alta., May 7 (AP)—Hundreds of wild horses roaming southern Alberta brought a new problem to the Provincial Government today.

A delegation representing sheep ranchers met Premier Brownlee and declared the horses, especially in dry areas, were driving sheep from streams.

WOOL GROWERS' OFFICIAL FINDS UPWARD TREND

Better Business and Higher Prices Predicted by Hagenbarth

Wool, one of the world's basic commodities in commerce and industry, "is looking upward" and the prospect for better business and higher prices is considered bright, Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Spencer, Ida., president of the National Wool Growers' Association for 17 years, and in the wool business as a grower for 50 years, thus summarizes his survey of the wool markets of Boston, New York and elsewhere.

Mr. Hagenbarth concluded his survey in Boston and started today for Salt Lake City, having come East to attend the Atlantic City meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He visited New York and obtained first hand knowledge of the goods situation, and in Boston conferred with large wool interests in his investigation of the raw material situation.

"The outlook is hopeful," said Mr. Hagenbarth. "The shortage of wool goods in retailers' hands and at the mills, as well as the none-too-large supply of raw wool on the market, all indicate that the turn has been made.

"Recent advances in prices at the London sales shows that the world is looking for an upward trend. A slight downward reaction followed the recent advance, to be sure, but there is no question but that the feeling is general that wool is looking upward.

"I anticipate an advance in prices this season. No great amount of wool is pressing on the market for sale. It has been well absorbed and consumption records for the first four months of this year, compared with the similar period last year, are significant. These figures show that consumption of wool in each period was about equal and that indicates a fairly stable condition, unlike the situation in cotton, wheat and other world commodity markets. It is a hopeful sign."

GIRL SCOUTS TO COMPETE

The annual Massachusetts Girl Scout bugler and drummer competitions will be held next Saturday at the Boston Arena. Silver cups will be awarded to the winning competitor in each class and honor will be given to the best corps. Individual champions of 1930 will defend their titles this year.

Natural History Prizes Awarded

The bird department of the Boston Society of Natural History has one of the best local collections in the country, according to a report made by Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, director, at the annual meeting of the society yesterday in the Museum Building.

He also stated that more than half of the species of fish recorded from New England waters are now on exhibition at the museum.

Arthur Svihla of the State College of Washington was awarded this year's first prize by the Walker Prize Committee and Tze-tuan Chen won the second prize. Because of the excellency of Mr. Svihla's paper the amount of the first prize was raised from $60 to $100. The second prize was $50.

Charles H. Taylor was elected president of the society. Other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Glover M. Allen, and William M. Wheeler; secretary, Clinton V. McCoy; treasurer, Augustus P. Loring; and trustees, Thomas Barbour, Joseph A. Cushman, William L. W. Field, Laurence B. Fletcher, Frederic H. Kennard, and John C. Phillips.

CROWN CORK INTERNATIONAL

Crown Cork International Corporation and subsidiaries reported for 1930 net profit of $309,863, compared with $418,966 in 1929.

Griffin Dry Cold Storage
for Furs and Clothing
Rate 3% of Value
Goods called for and delivered
Geo. L. Griffin & Son, Inc.
Over Thirty-Two Years on Washington Street
Ralph M. Griffin, Pres.
368-370 Washington Street
Liberty 7619, 7620 Opposite Bromfield Street
BOSTON

HEAR YE

LOVERS OF THE SEA!
These famous
VAGABOND CRUISES
from Boston to the
CARIBBEAN AND WEST INDIES
Every Wednesday and Saturday beginning April 18th.
$140 AND $150
15 DAYS • ALL EXPENSES
No Guarantee of Good Time Needed...Just Ask Any Former Vagabond.
UNITED FRUIT CO.
201 Tremont St. (Little Bldg.)
Boston, Mass.
or local tourist or ticket agents

Spread your picnic lunch beneath great Redwoods -then dine above the gayest harbor in the world

Here no day need ever duplicate another and each one may hold tremendous variation.

The giant Redwoods, flashing Lake Tahoe, Yosemite Valley, Feather River, Monterey Peninsula... mountain fastness, white ocean sands ... all are within a few hours' ride of high-hilled San Francisco. No American city is more entertaining. You'll thrill to Chinatown and ships and men from far away, a 1000-acre Park with every sport, the ocean beach and golf above the Golden Gate.

Make San Francisco headquarters for your California vacation. Days are mild; nights call for blankets. Costs are low. Investigate. Send the coupon.

SAN FRANCISCO
"AMERICA'S COOLEST SUMMER CITY"

Californians Inc., Dept. 383, 705 Market St., San Francisco.
Please send the free illustrated book "California Vacations" to
Name
Address

Mother's Day
MAY 10
Give Her a Box of
SCHRAFFT'S
Fine Candies and Bon Bons
NEOPOLITAN SHOPPE
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
125 Mass. Ave. cor. Boylston St., Boston
Telephone Kenmore 1602
831 BEACON STREET NEWTON CENTRE
Telephone Centre Newton 3027

Coward announces a complete revision in the price of Coward Comfort Shoes

Black kid, one-strap. Lizard trim. Leather Heel.

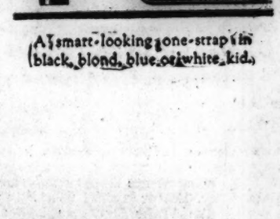
Always in step with the times, always looking to the best interests of its customers, Coward is meeting the present economic conditions by a complete revision in the price of its famous comfort shoes for women.

Many of the most popular styles have been repriced as low as $8.85 a pair. All of the styles have been repriced at substantial savings.

These new low prices have been made possible only through a thorough reorganization of manufacturing facilities and there will be no change whatsoever in the high quality of the shoes.

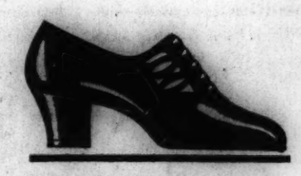
The finest materials, which are the best that can be obtained; superior workmanship; the Coward comfort features, which have made Coward shoes famous for more than half a century, will be continued. Moreover, there will always be a full range of sizes and styles.

Just come in and see them! You will be delighted with their looks, delighted with their comfort, and more than delighted with their new low price.



A smart-looking one-strap in black, blond, blue or white kid.

Sturdy, black or brown kid two-strap. Firm arch support. Medium low heel.



Five-eyelet oxford in patent, leather, black or brown kid.

Shoes illustrated are priced from $8.85 to $13.85

The Coward Shoe
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
37 WEST 47th STREET, NEW YORK
270 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK
30 WEST STREET, BOSTON
near Tremont Street
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

DEMOCRATS PLAN PARTY JUBILEE AT BALTIMORE

Recent Victory to Be Made the Basis of Celebration by National Leaders

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 7—The election several days ago in Baltimore of a Democratic Mayor to succeed a Republican incumbent by the largest majority ever recorded in that city for the office has been seized upon by Democratic leaders as the basis for a party jubilee on May 21.

Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, a candidate for the party's presidential nomination in 1932, and Millard Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, will head the list of notables who will attend.

A nation-wide radio hookup is being arranged and every measure is being taken to let the country know that the Democrats are celebrating several important victories and anticipating others.

The event will take place in Baltimore and will be largely devoted to commemorating what boosters of Governor Ritchie characterize as the "redemption of the Free State of Maryland." But the recent Democratic mayoralty victory in Chicago will not be overlooked as was indicated by Mr Shouse in a statement from him today commenting on the Baltimore election.

Chicago Election

"This Baltimore election," Mr. Shouse said, "following so soon on the heels of the one in Chicago where A. J. Cermak received the largest majority ever given in a mayoralty race in that city is a certain indication of a definite democratic trend. I am perfectly willing to agree with all that our Republican friends say about the misrule of Chicago under former Mayor Thompson and the consequent revolt of the people there.

"In the Baltimore instance I have not heard any Republican suggestion of misrule under Mayor Broening, and consequently the election of Mr. Jackson by a vote of nearly 2½ to 1 over his Republican opponent must be considered by students of political conditions as being of political significance and as some indication of political trends."

Baltimore's new mayor, Howard W. Jackson, was elected by 122,175 to 57,089 for his Republican opponent, according to the latest figures. Mr. Jackson was mayor from 1923 to 1927, when he voluntarily retired. He will succeed Mayor William F. Broening who was the Republican candidate for Governor last year against Governor Ritchie, who was running for his fourth consecutive term. Governor Ritchie defeated him by a very heavy majority.

With Mr. Jackson was swept into office an entire Democratic city administration, the only exception being one Republican councilman out of 17. The far-reaching Democratic victory in Baltimore gives the Democratic Party practically a complete domination of the State. They hold all offices except one seat in the United States Senate, the council manic place, and a small minority in the State legislature.

Boom for Ritchie

Governor Ritchie's admirers are acclaiming the state situation as an important impetus to his presidential ambitions. The May 21 rally unquestionably will be used by them as much as possible to boost his stock. It will also be used to assail the Hoover administration and to charge it with loss of prestige.

The Democrats are increasingly hammering away at this point. More and more they are centering their campaign on the President himself. In this activity they are receiving considerable coöperation from Republican progressives. Only the other day Smith Wildman Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, in a press interview that was played up in large headlines throughouut Iowa, held that President Hoover could not be reëlected and called on the Repuublican Party to "nominate a Progressive." Mr. Brookhart suggested Senators Borah, La-Follette and Norris, as such choices.

In itself Mr. Brookhart's statement is without weight. There can be no doubt that President Hoover will be renominated if he wants to run again. But Mr. Brookhart's attack is significant because of the use being made of such sentiment in Republican quarters by the Democrats. His views were widely printed in the farm belt just at a time when L. J. Dickinson (R.), Senator from Iowa, was arriving in Des Moines, Ia., to open a Republican campaign office there.

Senator Brookhart was a zealous supporter of the President in 1928. So were others of the Progressive group. These are now very critical of the Administration. The Democrats are stressing this in their campaigning and more and more openly turning their fire directly on the President.

Canadian Court To Decide Issue Of Air Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7—Private or public control of radio broadcasting is the important question now before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Dominion's claim to control "the air" has been challenged by the Province of Quebec, which seeks to make its own radio laws irrespective of its sister provinces and has already passed independent legislation.

When the court opened yesterday W. N. Tilley, representing the Dominion, pointed out that as radio waves are not confined to provincial borders jurisdiction over broadcasting and receiving should rest with the central authority.

Acting on this assumption the Federal Government had entered into agreements with other countries in regard to allotment of wavelengths, unauthorized transmission and reception, and illicit divulgence of information, and had also ratified a treaty with the rest of the British Empire respecting radio communication.

Mr. Tilley said that broadcasting of advertising, news events and entertainment formed only a small part of radio communication which also included messages between ships and ships, ships and land, long distance commercial messages, etc., all of which required federal supervision and control.

"If there is authority in the Parliament of Canada to control telephones and telegraphs extending beyond provinces and beyond Canada," said Mr. Tilley, "surely that authority must extend to radio, especially when it is linked up with a telegraph or telephone system."

Questioned by Justice Rinfret, Mr. Tilley said he thought the linking of a local telegraph system with radio apparatus would make that system subject to dominion control.

The case adds one more to the long list of legal battles fought on the interpretation of Sections 91 and 92 of the British North American Act which deal with the division of responsibility as between the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. Five judges are sitting in the case with Chief Justice Anglin presiding.

College Entrance Selectivity Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 7—Not every boy or girl should go to college, and much unhappiness may result, from the attempts of one unfitted for the work to gain a college education, Miss Jane Louise Mesick, dean of Simmons College, told the College Women's Club yesterday.

Speaking before the club in the parish house of Trinity Church, Dean Mesick pointed out that the incompetent student in college retarded the able student by forcing the instructor to "talk down" to the class.

Dean Mesick discussed "The Modern Girl and a College Education," stressing the fact that every college student ought to be in college for a definite purpose, and describing the ways in which colleges are helping the able student to plan a life work.

BREMEN TO RESUME AIR MAIL SERVICE

Catapult airplane mail service for 1931 is to be resumed by the North German Lloyd Line when the liner Bremen approaches this coast en route to New York, it is announced by Christopher de Groot, manager of the Boston office. The vessel is due in New York May 10.

The airplane is catapulted about 500 miles east of Ambrose Lightship. The plane keeps in frequent radio touch with the steamer from the time it leaves the steamer until reaching shore. The service will be continued until October and shortens the time for delivering transatlantic mails by a day and sometimes more.

Pythian Head Finds World Is Improving

Many persons are returning to the ideal things of life and are remembering the pleasure of making the world a better place in which to live, according to James Dunn, vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Dunn spoke at the social evening of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, held last night in the Hotel Statler.

He declared that the Knights of Pythias organization is coming back to the place it belongs, since many persons desire to return to fraternal organizations and the church and are realizing the value of companionship.

The sixty-second annual convention of the Grand Lodge opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler. Nominations for various offices, reports of the grand chancellor and other officers, and the introduction of new resolutions and proposals for legislation were the main part of the program yesterday. Robert A. Burgess, candidate for grand chancellor, was among those unanimously nominated.

FARM CO-OPERATIVE RECORD ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7—A record in feed and fertilizer, not only for the month of April, but for any month in the year, was recorded for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange last month, when 23,734 tons of feed were shipped to members of the co-operative. This was an increase of 16.3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Fertilizer shipments for the month totaled 8260 tons, a gain of 24.7 per cent, and seed shipments 1,144,729 pounds, a gain of 21.8 per cent.

This was the second successive month in which a new high record in feed distribution was made. The early part of May is sustaining this rate of activity. In the first quarter of 1931 the gain in volume over the first quarter of 1930 was 8.5 per cent.

They Meet on the Square in Old World and New

Acme-P. & A.

HIGH MASONS FROM OVERSEAS VISIT NEW YORK GRAND LODGE

Left to Right—Henry C. Shellard, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Ireland; Edward H. Burne, Secretary of the Lodge of Research of Dublin; Lord Wraxall, Provincial Grand Master of the Bristol Provincial Grand Lodge; Lord Ampthill, Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England; C. R. I. Nicholl, Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England.

BRITISH MASON HINTS ORIGIN OF NEW YORK LODGE

Lord Wraxall, Head of Bristol, Says Work of Grand Bodies Is Similar

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 7—At the conclusion of today's routine work at the 150th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, held in the Masonic Temple, Lord Wraxall, British Conservative leader, in offering the felicitations of the Bristol Provincial Grand Lodge, of which he is the Provincial Grand Master, suggested to his New York brethren that the ritualistic work of their Grand Lodge had its origin in his own organization.

Representatives of other Grand Lodges, hailing from several foreign countries and some 20-odd states of the Union, leaned forward to hear Lord Wraxall's explanation, as some of the ritualistic work of the New York Grand Lodge had impressed them with its seeming singularity. And even those who have given the most serious and scholarly attention had never associated it with the Bristol organization, whose origin is veiled in obscurity.

After comparing some of the ritualistic work of the two organizations, Lord Wraxall opined to account for the similarity of the rituals in the fact that in colonial days many explorers and other adventurous spirits sailed from Bristol, and being familiar with the work of the organization there, introduced it here. He said no two other Grand Lodges worked so much alike as those of New York and Bristol.

E. H. Burne, Past Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Secretary of the Lodge of Research of Dublin, told of the contributions of Irish Masonry to the craft in America. Mr. Burne, a Masonic scholar of recognized distinction, named several Masons of Irish birth whose achievements had been written in the Masonic histories of America, notably Sir William Johnson, soldier and statesman, born in the County Meath in 1715. It has been said that without a knowledge of the voluminous correspondence of the picturesque Sir William, the historian cannot correctly understand the history of New York and of America in general.

Another of the British brethren who brought felicitations to the local Masons was Thomas G. Winning, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. And he was followed by a fourth, C. R. I. Nicholl, Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England, who observed that while there was little call for operative Masons in the modern towers of steel and concrete, there was greater need than ever for the square, the level and the plumb.

Alex Solitander, Grand Master of the Masons of Finland, after extending the felicitations of his own Grand Lodge, presented to Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of the New York Lodge, tributes from the Grand Lodges of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Hungary. These testimonials to the New York Masons on sesquicentennial celebration of the granting of the charter of their Grand Lodge by the mother Grand Lodge of England are exquisite examples of the art of the engrosser, executed on parchment.

Henry Willis, Grand Master of the Masons of Quebec, and William S. Snyder, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, also brought felicitations.

Most of the day's work was taken up with the presentation of committee reports. Ossian Lang, Grand Historian, reported that research into the workings of the oldest operative lodges of the British Isles indicated that some of the modern forms of speculative Masonry had their origin therein.

Progress was reported on another important work which has been going on for years—the summarizing of the decisions of Grand Masters and Judge Advocates. John A. Dutton, of this city, is chairman of the group in charge of this important task, and they are known as the Committee on Crook's Digest.

Other committees reporting were audit, S. Harby Plough, chairman; grievances, Frederick A. Onderdonk, chairman, and the committee on the annual address of the Grand Master, James E. Craig, chairman. All three are of this city. The report of the commission of appeal was submitted by George S. Tinklepaugh, of Palmyra.

DEBT PAYMENT OPPOSED

MEXICO CITY, May 7 (By U. P.)—A memorial urging postponement of payment on Mexico's foreign debt was given President Ortiz Rubio yesterday by the Workers and Peasants Union of the State of Vera Cruz. The Union opposes ratification of the Lamont-de Oca debt agreement and recommends that the Government treat directly with a committee of Mexico's creditors instead of with the New York bankers' committee.

Anti-Confucian Move in China Quiets Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The campaign to dethrone Confucius, vigorously pressed by Nationalist reformers during 1928 and 1929, has subsided for the time being. Arrangements are being made to repair some of the principal Confucian temples with Government funds.

Nationalists apparently feel that the religion which had grown up about the person of Confucius is breaking up quickly enough without further active interference. The younger generation seems to have abandoned the virtual worship of the sage which was practiced in China for centuries.

By Government order, Confucian temples no longer bear the title of Halls of Supreme Excellence, but are called in Chinese merely "Confucian temples." Semi-annual ceremonies at the temples, which were forbidden three years ago, are now permitted again.

Confucianism had become virtually the state religion of China, although Confucius himself definitely disavowed his divinity, and insisted that he had founded not a religion, but a system of ethics. Nationalists have not sought to prevent study of Confucian ethics, but have acted to prevent revival of Confucianism as a religion.

It is apparent that this purpose already has been attained. Even the most conservative Confucian scholars in Peiping now agree that the sage had imperfections, and that perhaps portions of his philosophy are unfitted to changed conditions. They insist, however, that he taught the world much of permanent value, which should not be lost.

Vigorous attacks upon the Confucian philosophy and system of ethics are still being made in Chinese magazines and newspapers. Younger scholars argue that adherence to the Confucian code held China back for centuries, and must be ignored if progress is to be made now. But their attack is directed more especially at the sage's followers, who sought to make him a divinity and his words final.

It is apparent, however, that the younger generation has little interest in Confucius, and that he will soon become merely a historical figure, great because of the influence which his teachings exerted over the Chinese people for centuries. The young people are turning to other teachers, and devote little time to study of the Confucian analects.

The Nationalist campaign has waned because there is no further need for it, not because Nationalist leaders have been converted to Confucianism. The Confucian code had been largely ignored before the campaign started, and it is now clear to all that Confucius's age-long hold upon the Chinese people has finally been broken.

Field for Arts and Crafts Widened by Freedom in Home

Speakers at Louisville Convention Scan Needs of Era of Greater Leisure—700 Teachers of Fine and Industrial Arts Attend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Woman's increasing freedom, the result of dwindling tasks in the home, has caused a stupendous modern problem which emphasizes the need for education for vocations and in the arts, Miss Anna L. Burdick, representative of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, told the Western Arts Association at its recent convention here.

There was a time when women rather gloried in quoting the proverb ending, "woman's work is never done," said Miss Burdick, but with the growth of the industrial system a decided change set in.

In the years of lessened housework, and inroads of mechanical devices, leisure has come too gradually to be perceived, she said, but its decisive effects may be proved by the food industry alone which has grown tremendously because of the "eating out" habit, rapid transportation and the condensation of living.

A large percentage of the 700 teachers of fine and industrial arts at the convention, coming from the territory between Pittsburgh and Denver, Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, visited the Louisville schools during their stay.

How the teaching of art appreciation in the public schools of America, by providing a wider market for the products of arts and crafts workers may be able to relieve future periods of technological unemployment was brought out by Harry L. Gage of New York, director of typography for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and secretary of the Bartlett Orr Press, in an address.

"Technological unemployment now seems bound to occur, depression or prosperity. The only possible solution is the growth of artistic appreciation to the point where every home in America will insist upon affording some concrete object of artistic expression. This will result in a much wider spread of the arts and crafts, now limited by American taste and demand," Mr. Gage said.

Fred J. Hartman, director of the department of education of the United Typothetae of America, explained that the printing industry is launching a program of appreciation of printing, not alone as an industry, but as an art.

Teachers of printing and of art in the schools are learning to train the young in the appreciation of the proper expression of the printed word, so that they may differentiate between a well-made book and a poorly-made one, a well-printed newspaper and a poorly printed one.

Quoting William F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, to the effect that this country has reached a period when there will be increasing idleness for all workers some of the time, Miss Lillian Weyl, director of art, Kansas City, Mo., president of the association, declared that the situation brought an insistent call to teachers of the arts.

Attention was demanded, she declared, to problems of the use of leisure, and she emphasized the needs of greater general and prevocational education, of developing individual versatility with broader vocational education, and the importance of vocational education for girls, since homes now have more than one wage-earner.

Laying emphasis on the same problem during much of his address, "Watchman, What of the Night?" W. F. Webster, former superintendent of schools, Minneapolis, Minn., in referring to a situation of three days' enforced idleness a week, asked:

"Have you imagination enough to see what must surely happen if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed?"

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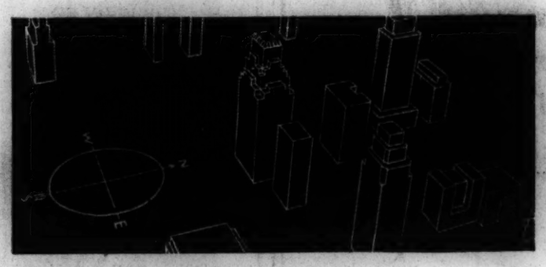
- The heavy investment of outside capital in this extensive building program is material evidence of the widespread belief of Kansas City's soundness, and its promise for even greater progress. The stability of business conditions in Kansas City during the recent months, when reports from other cities showed stress and uneasiness, has been a challenge for the admiration of the entire country. With the closing of 1930, records show a sales volume equaling, if not surpassing 1929.
- In step with added construction in the business, financial and professional circles, the industrial warehouse and manufacturing activities show added facilities to meet the need of the twenty-one million buyers in this great territory. Railways, highways, air and waterways continue their progressive strides to fulfill completely Kansas City's position as hub of national transportation. There is a place in this new prosperity for the farsighted executive, for the progressive manufacturer, for any man who plans a successful business. A book of Kansas City facts awaits your request, without any obligation.



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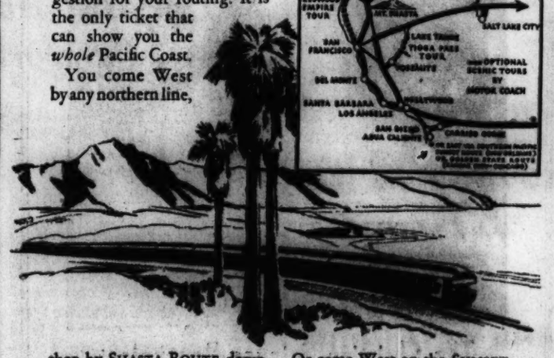

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CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT AGENCIES URGED

Associated Traffic Clubs Propose Ultimate Working Out of Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 7 — Discussions looking toward the eventual development of a plan for coördination of all the transportation facilities of the United States were reopened at the semi-annual meeting of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America here yesterday.

While the organization believes coordination to be the most effective solution of the nation's "transportation problem, it does not hope, at least at this meeting, to even scratch the surface in working out such a plan, but its purpose is more to stimulate thinking along this line."

Before any substantial progress can be made, it became evident as the meeting progressed, the various transportation groups will have to agree on what they actually mean by "coördination" of facilities. In the completest sense it is declared to mean a form of governmental regulation which would result in each means of transportation handling its traffic at the lowest cost to the shipper and the public, with allowances for differences in the quality of the service rendered.

Views Are Presented

Representatives of each branch of transportation, railway, inland waterway, highway and coastwise and intercoastal steamship lines—were given an opportunity to air their views on the subject, in addition to such transportation authorities as William H. Day of Boston, president of the National Industrial Traffic League, and Dr. Howard C. Kidd, professor of transportation of the University of Pittsburgh.

An optimistic note was injected into the meeting by Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, who expresed the belief that there was no question whatever that the railways will "come back" and that there was no chance of their becoming "passé," as many people would suppose from what they heard and read.

Opposing the most important conclusions reached by the railroads in the declaration of policy, adopted at the meeting of the Association of Railway Executives held at New York Nov. 20, last, and which has aroused national interest, Mr. Day recommended several solutions that he believed were more in the interest of the public at large and in progress of transportation.

"I believe the possibilities of coordinating the new forms of transportation with the railroads offer a field for transportation expansion which should not only meet the needs of business in cutting costs but should also be reflected in more stable and satisfactory returns upon the capital invested in all forms of transportation," he said. "There is no real public demand for the sort of legislation and regulation the railroads advocate."

Reduced freight rates are blamed by the roads for failure to earn the rate of return permitted by law, he said, pointing out that such reductions as have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission have been the result of exhaustive investigations and necessary to comply with the law. Voluntary reductions to meet competition or encourage development of industry were justified by the roads or they would not have been made, he stated.

Suggestions of Roads

As to the suggestions by the roads that there be a respite from rate reductions and suspensions by regulatory bodies and legislative efforts that will adversely affect rates, Mr. Day said that administrative agencies, ignoring national and state laws, formulated to protect public interest, would be clearly and deliberately a violation of their oath of office. Most shippers have persistently opposed legislative rate making and can be depended upon to continue such a policy, he said.

"High rates do not always produce high revenues," pointed out Mr. Day. "There is a point beyond which rates cannot go and move the traffic in volume and that is what means prosperity to the railroads. Unregulated port-to-port water transportation is alleged by the railroads to be a contributing factor toward their ills. They propose legislation giving jurisdiction of such transportation to the I. C. C.

Discusing highway transportation and its growth through building of good roads and the increase in motor vehicles, Mr. Day pointed out that a highway transportation system has been built up, exceeding the national railway system in extent and investment, consisting of 660,000 miles of surfaced highway, or nearly three times the total railway mileage. Investments in highways and highway vehicles is said to exceed $35,000,000,000, while that in railways and equipment is about $25,000,000,000, he said.

Railroads seek to have motor trucks taxed and regulated the same as the roads, and that railroads be permitted to enter the field of truck transportation on an equal footing with independent operators, he pointed out. Citing figures showing some of the special taxes on motor vehicles, Mr. Day rallied to the defense of the truck. "Unquestionably, the motor truck, wits its ability to go anywhere, any time, with anything, expeditiously and economically, has become an essential part of our business life, and I believe it would be a step backward to surround it with legislative restrictions that will unnecessarily retard its usefulness." said Mr. Day.

"If trucks afford a more economical and efficient service than railroads are able to give, they owe it to themselves, as sellers of transportation, as well as to the public that they serve, actively to engage in the trucking business. This field is as open to the railroads as it is to anyone else. They can form subsidiary companies and compete with the independents on a basis of absolute equality. Some railroads have already seen the light, and admit they have found the experiment profitable."

SKIPPER TO HAVE CONTROL OF POWER

When the 53-foot yacht now nearing completion in a Dorchester shipyard for Alexander W. Moffat is ready for service, the skipper will be able to control the power from the pilot house at will, just as the motorman of a street car turns his power on and off. The vessel has been equipped with the electric drive, the same as is on the Saratoga and Lexington, airplane carriers of the United States Navy.

But the motor on the yacht drives the single propeller at a rate that is one seven-thousandth of the power of these giant ships. It is said to be the smallest seagoing craft equipped with electric drive, provided by the General Electric Company, which also equipped the Saratoga and Lexington.

LABOR'S STAND ON BEER ISSUE CALLED UNSOUND

Anti-Saloon League Says Sale of Other Commodities Would Drop

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League declared in a statement today "the position of the American Federation of Labor relative to the returun of beer is unsound in three respects."

"The legalizing of beer," the statement said, "would instantly result in a sharp decrease in the purchase of other commodities thereby promptly throwing from 3 to 10 times more out of employment than the number to whom employment might be given by beer.

"Beer would not increase the demand for grain, and thus help the farmer. Government records show that the amount of grain used by all the distilleries and breweries for all purposes during 1917, the last normal wet year, was 2,500,000,000 pounds less than the increased consumption of grain used as stock feed to produce the 212 pounds extra milk per capita consumed anually under prohibition.

"Beer would not promote temperance. In the old days while Hinky Dink's places in Chicago were selling a quart of beer for a nickel the consumption of whisky was as high as ever."

The Anti-Saloon League indorsed the appeal delivered by Mrs. Rushmore Patterson to the federation's executive council yesterday for support of prohibition.

A. F. of L. to Combat Wage-Cutting Policies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 7—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened in quarterly meeting here yesterday to give special consideration to the unemployment situation, injunction relief legislation, immigration restriction legislation, convict labor legislation, the southern organizing campaign and the wage-cutting policy "which is being advocated by certain bankers and some employers of labor."

Attempt will be made to iron out a number of jurisdictional differences which have developed between different organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president announced.

At its first session, the federation turned down a request from Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, of New York and Washington, asking Labor's support for the Citizens Protective League recently organized to unite the law-abiding elements of the country against bootlegging, regardless of their opinions on prohibition.

After hearing Mrs. Patterson's views, the council advised her that conventions of the federation had adopted a declaration in favor of modification of the Volstead Act providing for the manufacture and sale of beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content and could not support her views.

Committee Favors Pre-Primary Bill

The Legislative Committee on Election Laws today reported favorably on the bill calling for pre-primary conventions composed of delegates from the various towns and cities, in which the political parties concerned would indorse candidates for state offices.

Under the terms of the bill preliminary primaries would be held on the last Tuesday in April for the purpose of electing delegates to the pre-primary convention. One delegate would be chosen for the first 50 voters in each district with the larger municipalities selecting one delegate for every 1500 voters.

After the holding of the first primary, the pre-primary convention would be held not later than June 15 when a party platform would be adopted and candidates for state offices indorsed.

All votes at the pre-primary would be made on roll call and no voting by proxy permitted. Under the new plans it was estimated that at pre-primary conventions the Democrats would have 750 members and the Republicans 765. The state primaries would take place in September as usual.

JOINT EXPEDITION TO STUDY METEORS

Attacks on numerous problems relating to shooting stars will be made in a joint expedition to Arizona by Harvard and Cornell Universties. Headquarters will be established at Flagstaff. The frequency of the meteors throughout the year and their altitude in the earth's atmosphere will be studied. Dr. Shapley of the Harvard Observatory will head the party and Dr. Ernst Öpik, research associate and lecturer in astrophysics from the University of Tartu, Esthonia, will be associated with him. Cornell is represented by Prof. S. L. Boothroyd.

In order to measure the height of the meteors it will be necessary to work at two stations, separated by approximately 25 miles. At each station, two observers, one for the northern sky and one for the southern will keep continual watch throughout the hours of darkness, except when the weather and strong moonlight interfere. In general, a meteor is a small pebble or dust grain, moving with a velocity of from 20 to 30 miles a second in the earth's atmosphere at an altitude of 40 to 80 miles.

FRUITERS PLACED UNDER PANAMA FLAG

Registry of the United Fruit Company's steamer San Blas, which arrived at Boston today from Honduras, was changed from British to Panamanian this afternoon. The only ceremony was the changing of registry papers in the presence of the consuls. The San Bruno was changed to Panamanian registry last Tuesday. A third vessel is to be changed over on its arrival in Boston. Officials of the company said it is desirous of having some of its fleet registered from the countries where much of its business is done.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers tonight and possibly Friday morning; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Friday; warmer in northeastern portion tomorrow; cooler in western portion Friday.

Maine and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tomorrow.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; somewhat cooler Friday.

Vermont and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler Friday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing east or southeast winds, becoming fresh tonight and probably shifting to westerly near Sandy Hook Friday; overcast, showery weather tonight and Friday, with probably fog tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May 7	Max. May 6		8 a.m. May 7	Max. May 6
Albany	56	80	Memphis	46	56
Atlantic City	56	58	Miami	80	84
Boston	50	75	Montreal	62	76
Buffalo	64	84	Nantucket	58	66
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	66	84
Charleston	70	72	New York	36	68
Chicago	40	46	Philadelphia	64	76
Denver	50	62	Pittsburgh	64	80
Des Moines	32	44	Portland, Me.	42	58
Eastport	48	54	Portland, Ore.	46	60
Galveston	58	76	San Francisco	54	60
Hatteras	64	76	St. Louis	44	44
Helena	40	78	St. Paul	34	38
Jacksonville	72	82	Seattle	42	58
Kansas City	46	58	Tampa	76	82
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	62	72

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:32 p. m., Friday 3:43 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:20 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Emma B. Dunham, New Brunswick, N. J.
Miss Olive Dunham, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dr. Charles H. Dunham, New Brunswick, N. J.
Miss Claire Terce, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. W. J. Traner, San Francisco, Calif.
William J. Traner, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Arthur L. Hawes, Spokane, Wash.
P. D. Aloia, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Goldia E. Lloyd, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Jakobi, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Anita B. Jakobi, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Rosa Hartline, Ephrata, Pa.
Elmer C. Hartline Ephrata, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Weber, Hornell, N. Y.
Leota E. St. John, Boston, Mass.
Harold W. Newcomb, Quincy, Mass.
Harry von Hohenhoff, Baltimore, Md.
David E. Ziegler, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Phoebe Miller, Chicago, Ill.
George B. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Graves, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. L. N. Maynard, Agawam, Mass.
Mrs. Theodosia E. Maynard, Huntington, Mass.
Mrs. Olga E. Tice, Cleveland Heights, O.
Lucile C. Reeb, Cleveland, Heights, O.
Edward Stevens, Tawas City, Mich.
Minnie Williams, Hampton, N. H.
Miss Mary La Marr, Skowhegan, Me.

LARGE SCHOOL BOARD FORMED

The Legislative Committee on Cities voted today to report a bill for increasing the Boston School Committee from five to seven members. The new plan would increase the length of service from four to six years, the committee to serve without compensation.

KING OF SIAM GIVES TALK TO BUSINESS MEN

Addresses Annual Meeting of New York State Chamber of Commerce

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—King Prajadhipok, who, as absolute monarch of Siam, has evolved one of the most successful business systems of the Orient, today made his first appearance before a body of American business men.

Leaving Ophir Hall at Purchase, N. Y., where he and Queen Rambaibarni have their temporary abode, the King arrived at noon to attend the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State. Barstow Smull headed a reception committee which formally welcomed him.

Declaring that the chamber of commerce and the Chakri Dynasty which he heads are contemporaries, inasmuch as the chamber was organized 163 years ago at about the time the first member of his family took the throne of Siam, King Prajadhipok expressed appreciation of the invitation to address the group. He paid tribute to this country's contribution to the development of his Kingdom.

"While the trade between our two countries has not been great in itself, the contacts have on our side produced notable results," he said.

"Many Siamese have been educated in American institutions. Furthermore, a considerable number of American teachers and doctors have been employed in the service of the state. For nearly 30 years my Government has had the aid of Americans in the conduct of its foreign affairs, and their services to Siam have won for them the respect and affection of my people."

The King declared that his appearance before the group was probably the last public reception he would attend on his visit to the United States.

President and King Exchange Messages

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—President Hoover and King Prajadhipok of Siam exchanged messages yesterday on the occasion of the King's official visit last week to Washington.

"I desire, Mr. President," the King said in a message from Purchase, N. Y., "to express to you my genuine appreciation and sincerest thanks for the hospitality so lavishly and courteously offered to us during our sojourn in your capital."

"I have received Your Majesty's message," President Hoover in replying said, "and am most gratified that you found your visit to Washington a pleasant one. It was a privilege and a pleasure to welcome Your Majesty and Her Majesty, the Queen, to Washington as our guests."

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

English and French decorative paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are to be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. The serenity and detachment of these landscapes revive a romantic past in painting, reminiscent of the England of the days of Turner and Constable, France of the era of Claude Lorraine and Watteau.

Paintings by Frederick Watts are distinguished for their troubled skies filled with puffs of white clouds. Neo-classical subjects, including temples and theaters of antiquity, bear the signature of Giovanni Paolo Pannini. Enchanting is the scenery in views of Piave by Francesco Zuccarelli.

A lively painting by Leclerc of the Gobelins has the transparent surface and pale exquisite tints of the Louis Quinze style. In these pictures we may well learn the lesson that decorative and easel painting may be made one. The insistence among our contemporaries upon separating them has brought about confusion and a false division.

Contemporary Art at Harvard

International Graphic Arts is the formidable title of the informal exhibition at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art. With their customary zest the young directors have collected dozens of prints, including etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, linoleum prints, some with color. Mexico and Germany, France and England are sources of supply, in addition to the left wing of American print makers.

The prevailing tone is probably similar to that of the show of the Fifty Prints selected by Lewis Mumford, target for pretty general attack from critics of beaux arts in America. The Harvard Society has expanded the horizon to include print makers with a corresponding inventiveness in other countries. Orozco and Rivera have made Mexico a new Mecca for artists. Here we see them combining in some lithographs a native ruggedness with a Parisian suavity. George Rouault, once maker of stained glass windows, conveys quite a sense of "color" in some lithographic portraits. Lurçat still plays with the idea of separated planes of color and rather a disembodied portrayal of fantastic people. Derain, compared with these others, seems rather commonplace.

Among the Americans John Carroll holds his own very well as neighbor of these greatly discussed foreign artists. Carroll is gradually discovering his own little fantastic world, which is becoming more enchanting as he clarifies his vision of it.

A very interesting development among Americans is the work of women like Mabel Dwight, Wanda G'ag and Peggy Bacon. The first two are represented at the Harvard Society, revealing a very entertaining, if somewhat lurid, picturization of still-life oddments. Marguerite Zorach makes a not too satisfactory design in linoleum cut.

There are a number of other prints which help to make this display lively and amusing. It is not often—never really—we have a chance to see a print show with such a scope.

S. K. Merwin

S. K. Merwin has put up some drawings of jazz musicians at the New England Contemporary Society at 227 Newbury Street. Mr. Merwin has caught the players in somewhat comic fashion, performing with gusto on their instruments. He uses the silhouette, in which the black evening clothes of the men serve as a help to the design.

D. A.

FISHERMEN SEEK OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Because fish prices paid to the fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier have reached an unusually low level, the earnings of the fishermen have dropped to a point where many of the men are said to be seeking other employment. Fishermen depend for their earnings on a portion or percentage of the money received for the total catch. One of the steam trawlers operating from Boston was delayed nearly three days securing a crew to take the place of the men who left when they learned that the share of the men for the previous trip was only $2.50.

BLAZING OIL WELL BLOWN OUT IN TEXAS

GLADEWATER, Tex., May 6 (AP)—Detonation of a 200-pound charge of nitroglycerine has blown out the flame of an oil gusher which fatally injured nine men in an explosion Tuesday night a week ago.

Harry Kinley, Tulsa, Okla., explosive expert, set off the blast at the mouth of the shaft by electricity last night. The explosion was heard 20 miles away.

STATE TAX REDUCED

CONCORD, N. H., May 7 (AP)—The Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution fixing the direct tax of the State for the next two years at $1,400,000 a year, a reduction of $160,000 a year from the State tax of the preceding two-year period. The direct tax meets the difference between the budget and regular income.

DINOSAUR RELIC FOUND

BUENOS AIRES, May 7 (By U. P.)—The remains of a gigantic dinosaur, believed to be of record size, have been discovered near Neuquen, in the Andes. The femur of the monster measures about 6½ feet in length. The skeleton is to be placed in the La Plata Museum.

GOV. ELY CALLS ON REPUBLICANS FOR AGE FUNDS

Executive Says It Is Up to Party to Fulfill Its Promise Made in 1930

WORCESTER, Mass., May 7 (AP)—Joseph B. Ely has called upon the Republican Party to fulfill "their promise" to the people held forth by the Old Age Assistance Act. In a speech to the Worcester Democratic Club, last night, Governor Ely charged portions of the press with misrepresentation.

"By the terms of the Old Age Assistance Act," the Governor said, "the Legislature of 1931 was directed to provide the revenue to take care of the Republican promise of 1930. Let that promise be fulfilled by those who made it.

"It is perfectly apparent from discussion and from the public press that the leaders of the Republican Party are endeavoring to engineer a postponement of this act."

The Governor's plea for the Old Age Assistance Act was prefaced with an attack on newspapers "filled with gossip, insinuation, colored material and plain untruths." The attack was caused by a newspaper headline saying, "Ely plans cigarette tax for old age pension fund," which the Governor characterized as false.

Governor Ely estimated that the additional cost of the act to the State and cities and towns which will divide the burden would be $2,700,000. The act specifically provided that the cost should be placed upon real estate.

Several forms of taxation have been proposed. They include an additional dollar poll tax on men and a $2 poll tax on women; taxation on inheritance; a bottled beverage tax; and a tobacco tax.

Governor Ely did not make any choice between these taxes, but concluded: "The plain truth of the matter is that we desire to help the needy . . . but we do not desire to pay."

Music

The Restored Pops

The forty-sixth season of the Symphony Hall Pop concerts was inaugurated last night with gladsome sights and sounds. The audience filled the hall. The gray and gold decorative scheme installed last year under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones again formed the cheerful setting. Arthur Fiedler, beginning his second term as master of musical ceremonies, received an ovation on his entrance. Enthusiasm grew as the program advanced. There was the usual number of encores, one of which—a selection from "Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt"—had to be played twice. Most of the auditors lingered for a late leave-taking.

All of which is testimony to the renewal and freshening of the Pops, now evidently once more firmly established in popular favor. The management, sensitive to the public pulse, recognized last year the necessity for a modification of the rather austere atmosphere maintained by Mr. Casella. Seeking the ameliorator, it fixed upon Mr. Fiedler, who indeed would have been hard to overlook after his success with the Esplanade concerts the previous summer. The choice has been justified.

The program of the opening night gives a clue to Mr. Fiedler's success. Three of the items are, or have been in the not remote past, a part of the repertory of symphony orchestras in subscription seasons. These are Weber's Overture to "Oberon," Liszt's "Les Préludes" and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." Even Berlioz's "Rakóczy" March has been heard in the course of such solemn rites. For the rest, more popular numbers—a Bolzoni Minuet, a fantasia of tunes from "Carmen," a Korngold potpourri of Straussian waltzes, the Harty arrangement of the Londonderry Air, selections from Gershwin's "Girl Crazy" and the Czardas from Grossman's opera, "Ghost of the Warrior."

Only pedants could protest that such scores as these latter are a disgrace to those hallowed walls. A Pop concert, by definition, is not a symphonic ceremony. Good tunes and lively rhythms are the proper accompaniment to the consumption of soft drinks and the patter of social interchange. And it must not be imagined that music easy to listen to is necessarily bad music, still less than it demands no musicianship in performance. There was some excellent playing last night. There was a Koussevitzkyan touch in the strong dynamic contrasts of the "Oberon" Overture. Liszt's somwhat jaded war-horse stepped through its paces as if it were just entering upon its career on the musical cinders. And the "lighter" stuff came to sprightly utterance. The Pops deserve their popularity.

L. A. S.

MISS CURTIS HONORED

Miss Frances G. Curtis, retiring president of the Women's City Club of Boston, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by officers of the club and members who have served on club committees during the three years of Miss Curtis's tenure of office. The dinner was held at the home of Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, a former president of the club, and was attended by more than 80 members.

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GREAT INCREASE IS REPORTED IN FAMILY GARDENS

Activities Promoted by Emergency Committee Bearing Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 7—A country-wide increase in vegetable gardens this season, due largely to organized assistance from employment committees and industrial employers, is noted by Fred C. Croxton, vice-chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for employment.

The provision of seed, fertilizer, tools and garden plots, he points out, has been given an important place in relief programs in view of the part they can play in providing food for the unemployed throughout the summer.

Typical among the garden-promoting activities of employers in the interest of laid-off and part-time workers is that of the Rock Island Railroad Lines. Its personnel department has directed a considerable part of its efforts to a garden program. Superintendents are authorized to allot company land for gardens and furnish seeds and tools to needy employees in communities along its lines.

A similar program is being carried on by the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railroad. The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, the lines of which run through much of the drought territory, has instructed its agricultural department to devote a large part of its activity this year to helping farmers in the cotton belt raise enough food for their families and livestock.

Numerous mining companies in West Virginia are assisting their laid-off and part-time workers in gardening under plans typical of aid being furnished by many companies throughout the country where mines or plants are operating on reduced schedules.

In Detroit, Mich., the Detroit Thrift Gardens, a civic association, has adapted the food-garden idea to a large-scale problem, contemplating 5000 gardens. A recent report from Akron, O., shows that approximately 500 heads of families have already been provided with garden plots by the Citizens' Garden Committee.

Similar community emergency food-raising projects are under way in many localities, among them Racine, Wis.; Newcastle and Altoona, Pa.; Muncie, Ind.; Hartford and Huntington, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Houghton, Mich., and Springfield, Ill.

"Earlier in the spring," Mr. Croxton said, "the President's Emergency Committee for Employment recommended the provisions of assistance in gardening for the unemployed as a means to help them become more nearly self-sustaining. The suggestion was made to supplement, but not supplant other relief measures.

"In addition to the economic benefits, the provision of productive garden work for the idle, the committee felt, would have a measurable effect on individual and national morale. The extent to which the program has been taken up over the country is very gratifying."

SOVIET PLAN'S MENACE HELD OVERDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1)

cure the wherewithal to pay for the foreign machinery, equipment and raw material essential for the industrialization of the country.

Imports Exceed Exports

But the Soviet export figures for this year, which have recently been published, show an amount of 1,002,170,000 rubles, approximately $516,117,550, as against imports of 1,068,644,000 rubles. So there was an unfavorable trade balance of 66,474,000 rubles, and the proposed export plan of 1,200,000,000 rubles was unfulfilled by almost 200,000,000 rubles.

True, Soviet exports increased by 14.2 per cent and imports by 27.8 per cent in comparison with 1928-1929 and the gains in foreign trade would have been much more striking if there had not been a world drop in prices. Still, a volume of foreign trade which is only a little over two-thirds of the Russian foreign trade in 1913 scarcely seems calculated to upset the world's commercial structure.

Soviet grain exports have been attacked as a major factor in reducing world grain prices. But this accusation is scarcely tenable if one reflects that Soviet grain exports during the current year will probably not exceed 30 per cent of the average pre-war volume, whereas Canada, Argentina and other grain-producing countries have very considerably increased their grain surplus during the post-war years.

That Russia in the future, through its double experiment in mechanizing and collectivizing agriculture, will become one of the world's big grain exporters is probable; but this is not a new development, but a restoration of a situation that existed before the war and was temporarily interrupted by the agricultural dislocations of the revolution.

Menace Exaggerated

It is sometimes argued that the Soviet Union will be in a position to "dump" goods on a huge scale because trade, industry and banking are concentrated in the hands of the state, because the Soviet currency has no real fixed relation of value to foreign currencies, because the Russian standard of living is low.

All these factors do contribute in some degree to the forcing of Soviet export. Yet, when they are analyzed individually, they scarcely represent such an overwhelming threat to the economic peace of mind of the rest of the world as is sometimes represented.

A low standard of living is not necessarily an advantage in international commercial competition. If it were, the United States would have no chance in competition with China and India.

From 1919 until 1923 Germany, a far better organized and equipped country industrially than the Soviet Union, enjoyed whatever advantages its export trade might gain from the fact that wages and internal costs of production were paid in depreciating marks, while goods sold abroad were paid for in solid currencies. Yet one does not recall that Germany's competitors were put out of business during this period, nor would the experience of Germany and other countries suggest that currency inflation is good economics.

In short, while Soviet exports may here and there exert local disorganizing effects upon markets and while Russian grain, oil and lumber will probably be exported in increasing quantities with the passing of time, the day still seems far distant when Russia will have any huge surplus of manufactured goods with which "to flood the world," to use an alarmist phrase which is more or less in vogue.

A curious idea, which is sometimes expressed not only by Communists but also by perturbed anti-Communists, is that if the Five-Year Plan succeeds, all will be over with the capitalist system. This belief would seem to be based on a considerable exaggeration of the potentialities of the plan and also of the achievements up to the present time.

Progress Irregular

Progress under the plan, as has been shown in earlier articles, has been of a ragged and irregular character. The projected pace of development has been, on the whole, exceeded in the adoption of socialist economic forms and in the quantity output of the industries; but much less favorable results have been achieved in such spheres as standard of living, quality and effectiveness of output and the maintenance of a balanced relation between various industries.

The present Five Year Plan cannot possibly bring about a millennium in Russia; at best it will have laid a good part of the foundation for the powerful industrial state which Russia was always, to some extent, predestined to become owing to its natural resources. More than one succeeding Five-Year Plan will be needed before the popular standard of living, so much neglected during the first one, can be raised to a point which would permit comparison with America or western Europe.

Finally, even if planned economics in the end should bring substantial prosperity to Russia, this need not in any way be a catastrophe for the rest of the world. The great sweep of American industrial progress from the Civil War to the present time has not meant the economic annihilation of other countries.

When I was last abroad two persons with whom I discussed the Russian situation expressed diametrically opposed views as to what the economic policy of foreign countries toward the Soviet Union should be; and their difference of opinion reflects the perplexity which the Soviet drive for industrialization has unquestionably brought about abroad.

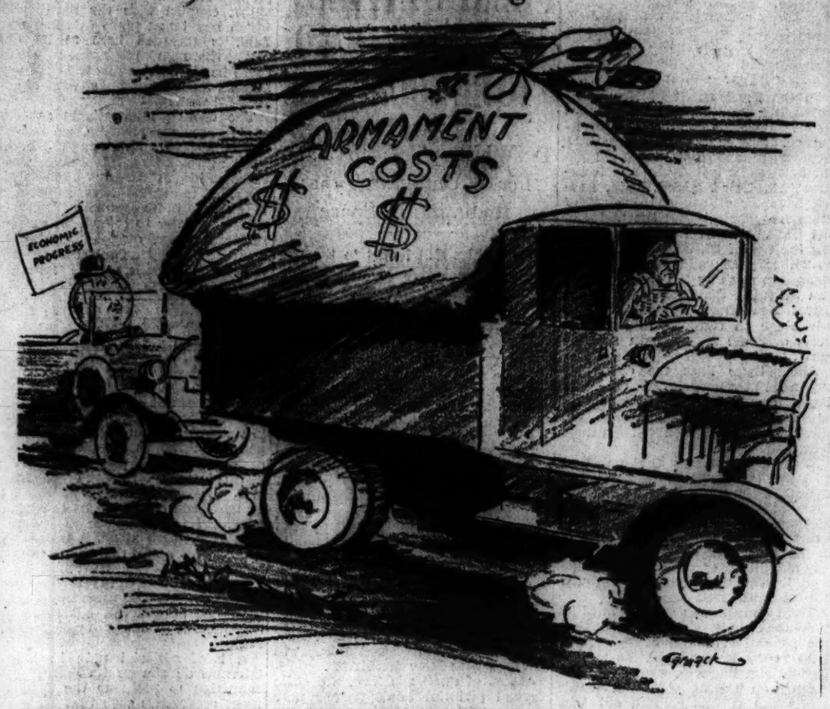
One of them suggested that a liberal policy of granting loans and credits might bring the Soviet Union closer to the outside world and diminish the existing antagonism. The other argued that it was a mistake for any foreign country to help build up the menace of a Communist industrialized state by carrying on trade or entering into technical aid relations with the Soviet Union.

I said at the time and am convinced now, that neither of the policies outlined in these two opinions is likely to prevail, at least in the near future.

The granting of loans and long-term credits is hampered by the failure up to the present time to reach an agreement about Russia's pre-war obligations, by business and financial antipathy to the Soviet system and, most important, perhaps, by the impossibility of establishing any guaranty for the repayment of a large loan except the good will of the Soviet Government.

On the other hand a competitive world, especially in times of trade depression, is not likely to unite on a policy of boycotting the Soviet market. So it seems probable that Soviet business with the outside world will develop as the Soviet exportable surplus grows, without the stimulus which a big loan would give, but without being shut off by any general international boycott. This assumption is, of course, based on the continuance of peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and other states.

The Road Hog



Classroom Turned Into 'Radio Station'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A microphone, even if it is only a wooden reproduction, is improving the enunciation and recitations of eighth graders in the Wendell Phillips junior high school of Minneapolis.

The "mike" is the center of activity during recitation hours. An "announcer" takes charge of the "program" and the formalities of a regular broadcasting station are observed in the class hour. Since the "broadcasting station" has been installed, teachers find a distinct improvement in class work.

Fifth-grade pupils of Simmons School here are carrying on long distance geography lessons with San Bernardino, Calif., school children.

When the California pupils began the study of "Hiawatha," they wrote to the Minneapolis school for definite information about Minnehaha Falls, situated here, and other details about the Longfellow poem. In return for their services, the Minneapolis pupils received a box of oranges.

Corner of Living-Room Table Suffices Pulitzer Prize Novelist for Workshop

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 6—Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, whose novel, "Years of Grace," has just been awarded the 1931 Pulitzer prize for fiction, does not agree with Virginia Woolf, the noted English writer, that "a room of one's own" is either figuratively or literally essential to the writing woman. On the other hand, Mrs. Barnes believes, and puts up her own experience as evidence, that fiction writing and families can go happily and helpfully hand in hand.

In addressing the forum meeting of the City Club on May 5, the day news of the Pulitzer award reached Chicago, Mrs. Barnes, who in private life is the wife of Cecil Barnes, an attorney, and the sister of Janet Ayer Fairbank (Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank), author and club woman, said that writing fitted into the life of a family woman better than any other kind of professional work.

It works the other way round, too, she said, holding that married women have many advantages over their bachelor sisters when it comes to creative writing, because the home is the best laboratory for writing.

"Give me a corner of the living-room table for my portable typewriter," Mrs. Barnes said, "and I'm all set. For five years, she said, she had given an average of eight hours a day to her work and she had proved that the click of a typewriter need not be a discordant note to disturb the harmony of the home. In that time she has produced ten short stories, three plays which have been successfully produced by leading players, and her novel, which is the story of three generations of a Chicago family.

But Mrs. Barnes is happiest with fiction writing, because a novel, when published, she said, is still "yours," while a play, when produced, is a compromise between the author's ideas and those of the players and the producer.

Mrs. Barnes describes herself as "an arrant sentimentalist" full of regrets for the passing of those "years of grace" of her girlhood days, when there seemed to be more "dignity, decency and decorum" than now. She does not, however, think badly of the younger generation; indeed, she says she's "all for them."

Farm Bureau Said To Hurt Merchants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—At the instance of retail groups, including the Southeastern Implement and Hardware Dealers' Association, the Birmingham Grain Exchange and the Alabama Merchants' Association, a bill has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature to prevent the Alabama Farm Bureau from "actively carrying on the business of buying and selling."

A protest meeting of retail groups was held recently in Montgomery, presided over by J. C. Hodges, president of the Birmingham Grain Exchange, at which officials of a number of retail groups complained that the practice of the farm bureau selling implements, food, feedstuffs, fertilizer and other supplies to farmers is seriously hurting the business of Alabama merchants. The bureau, it was charged, not only sells to farmers, but to other persons as well.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, agriculture college closely affiliated with the farm bureau, defended coöperative buying and selling by the farm bureau, and said that unless farmers are permitted to buy their supplies at reduced prices by wholesale purchases and sell their products collectively on the coöperative plan, serious trouble is ahead for agriculture.

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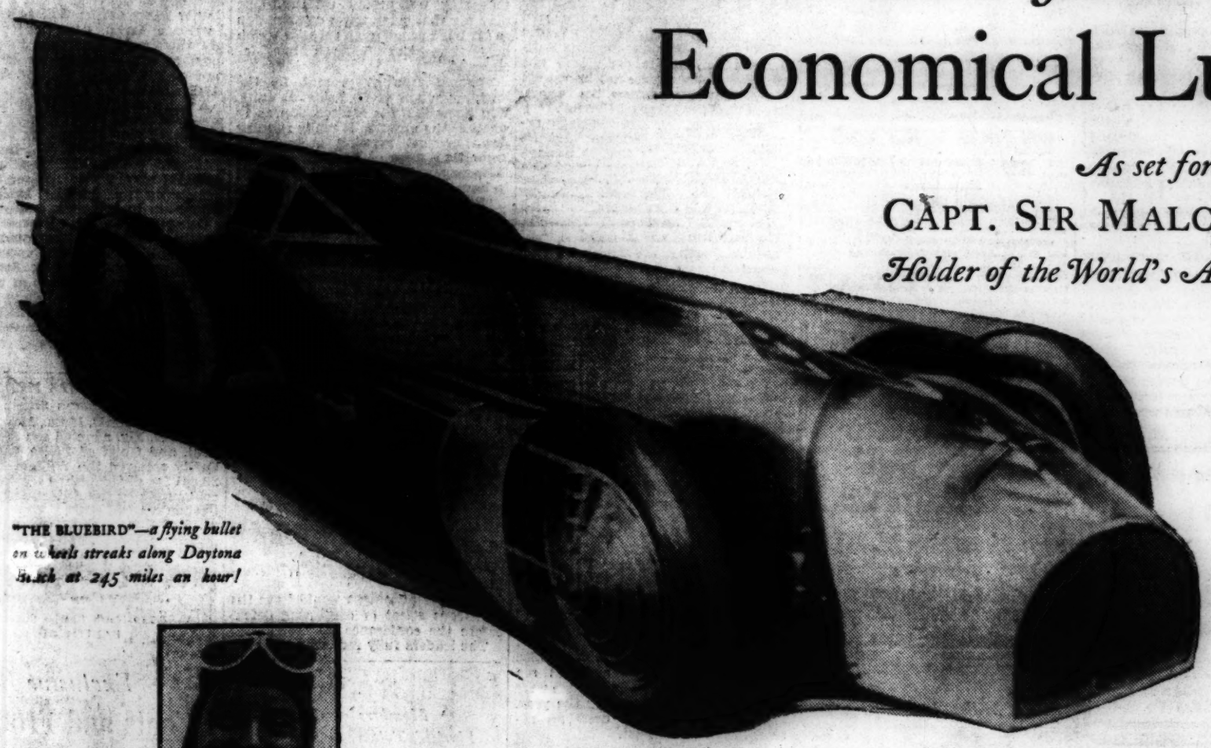

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"Many people just drive their cars into a shop and let a mechanic slap-dash grease on them, any old place, any old way. That's bad business. I believe such hit-or-miss 'greasing' cuts down the life and usefulness of a car more than, perhaps, any other thing.

"If there is one thing about motors I would advise the average man, it is this: Take good care of your car. See that it is lubricated *thoroughly* and at *regular intervals*—every point, large or small, with its own special lubricant."

(Signed) Malcolm Campbell

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PRESS OF ITALY ASKS REVISION OF TRADE PACTS

Fascist Resolutions Cite Jugoslavia's Increase in Export Balance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—At a recent meeting held in Rome of the General Fascist Confederations of Industry, of Agriculture and of Commerce, for the purpose of examining the foreign trade situation, a resolution was passed calling the Government's attention to the growing disproportion between Italy's imports from Jugoslavia and Italian exports to that country, and urging the immediate adoption of measures which would restore a fair measure of equilibrium in the trade relations between the two neighboring states.

Trade between Italy and Jugoslavia is regulated by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed in Belgrade July 14, 1924, and ratified Nov. 14, 1928. This treaty may be denounced in November of this year, and a strong press campaign has been started in Italy to induce the Fascist Government to negotiate a fresh treaty, which would safeguard in a more efficient manner Italy's vital commercial interests.

Writing on this subject in the Corriere della Sera of Milan, Alberto de Stefani, a former Finance Minister, points out that the policy of commercial treaties and of the most-favored-nation clause have placed Italy in an unfavorable position in its relations with almost all other countries, and that the time had come to consider the means of obtaining that effective reciprocity which existing agreements sought, but failed to provide.

It is his opinion that the best policy to be followed is to make bilateral reciprocity, guaranteed by special clauses, the basis of all future trade negotiations in which Italy shall avail itself of its position as a large importing country to gain favorable conditions for its exports. Baron Acerbo, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking recently in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate, stated that the Government intends to reconsider its commercial policy in this regard when existing treaties lapse.

It is anticipated that the first practical application of Italy's revised commercial policy will be made with Jugoslavia. It is emphasized here that the causes of Italy's unfavorable trade balance with Jugoslavia are not economic, but are largely due to political bias. During the last 10 years Italian exports to Jugoslavia have decreased from $47,000,000 to $14,000,000.

Jugoslavia finds in Italy its largest market, the latter taking nearly 29 per cent of its products, chiefly timber, cattle and poultry. Italy, on the other hand, ranks fourth among the exporting countries to Jugoslavia, which buys only 11.3 per cent of its total import requirements from Italy.

Since 1922 Jugoslav exports to Italy have constantly increased, while Jugoslav imports from Italy have remained actually stationary.

BOY SCOUTS SET FRESH GOAL FOR BETTER SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

culture, attended and paid high tribute to Scouts. "Repeat and recount your duty to God, your country and the law," he told them.

Daniel Beard of New York, grand old man of Scoutcraft, also spoke. He reported that 34 gold medals and 71 citations for heroism had been awarded during the past year. Henry Arnold of Chewelah, Wash., received the Herman Foundation scholarship for 1930, and the Veteran of Foreign Wars scholarship.

Seventeen boys were awarded Eagle Scout badges, the highest award of Scoutdom. Fifty-seven mothers of Memphis Eagle Scouts were honored with miniature Eagle badges.

Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth, chairman of the woman's division of President Hoover's unemployment commission, brought an official message from Mrs. Hoover, praising Boy Scouts for "strengthening the morale of Scouting and the country as a whole by maintaining their usual activities during business depression."

Although attack has been made upon fees paid by Scouts and men actively connected with the movement, the council reaffirmed the payments of 50 cents by Scouts and $1 by men.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, appointed a committee to investigate charges of commercialization of Scouting. This was upon complaint by members of the board that soap manufacturers were offering special prizes to Scouts saving wrappers, and that Boy Scouts of America was receiving advertisement through questionable channels.

One of the most popular guests at the convention was Paul Siple, Sea Scout, who was selected to accompany Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to the antarctic. Back again at Allegheny College, where he is a sophomore, Siple is studying hard. While at the Scout meet he took time each day to study so he would not fall behind in his class work. He has left college nearly every week to deliver a week-end lecture somewhere. He specializes in biology.

Siple told of his experiences with Admiral Byrd and of his biological work. He was assigned to taxidermy and nature study, and mounted penguins and studied seals.

Dr. West announced the Boy Scout movement in rural communities was becoming one of the great projects of the organization. Boy Scout membership, cumulative since the beginning of Scoutcraft in America now stands at 5,242,815, he said.

As examples of increasing interest of Scouts in history and natural science, due to fundamentals of the movement, Dr. West cites Paul Siple's trip to the antarctic with Byrd; Boy Scout participation in the Oregon Trail celebration; the participation of a Sea Scout in a recent meterological survey in Greenland; an Eagle Scout's adventure with an archæological expedition in the Merrimac Valley; the experiences of two Scouts with a Smithsonian Institution expedition in Cuba, and an Eagle Scout's work with an Andean expedition as a taxidermist.

IMPACT OF WEST BLOW TO FAMILY LIFE IN JAPAN

Feudal Barriers Weaken, but Old Ties Stand Well in Workless Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO — The family system of Japan, generally considered the most powerful social influence in the country, is breaking down under the impact of western civilization, Prof. Takayuki Namæ of Tokyo Women's College declared recently in an interview.

As it relates to marriage, the family system shows unmistakable signs of disintegration, said the professor, who is a foremost sociologist of the Empire. "Whatever may be the virtues of the old system, the influx of western ideas into this country is irresistible. Occidental ideas are rapidly being absorbed by the nation's youth. It is impossible to retain many of the elements of the old family system.

Dr. Namæ said that the United States is exercising a greater influence upon Japan than any other Occidental country, adding that the leaders of the Empire must exert themselves to the utmost if the better elements of Japan's old social system are to be retained.

Young Japanese of today show a growing tendency to form matrimonial attachments of their own. "The old feudal social barriers separating young men and young women already have been weakened to an extent which would indicate their elimination in the not distant future," Professor Namæ said. "Parents are horrified at the breaches of convention they see on every side today, and attempt to solve the problems of their sons and daughters by harsh measures which often result in unhappiness and sometimes in tragedy."

Western observers in Japan generally agree with Professor Namæ's statement. It would be erroneous to believe, however, that the family system, as it expresses itself in coöperation between individuals of the family group, is near extinction. Current economic depression and unemployment, indeed, has emphasized the fact that the family group still can and does care for it own. Unemployment in Japan exists, but in nothing like the ratio to the total population that it exists in the United States. The family system largely is responsible for this. Work is divided, and happily placed members of each family care for their own unemployed. As a result there are no bread lines and little surface indication of acute poverty.

GENERAL STATUS OF NEW ENGLAND ROADS IS UPHELD

(Continued from Page 1)

the Rutland and of the Canadian-owned roads."

Furthermore, the report declared that "nothing could be more adverse to the future of New England industry and commerce than an arrangement for joint control of one or more of our large railroads by two or more trunk lines."

Such an arrangement of railroads as already exists in New England, minus Pennsylvania control, was, in the opinion of the committee, the most advantageous, at present, to New England progress. While admitting the necessity for a program to protect the present position of the roads, an all-New England rail consolidation was not recommended.

So far as merging the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads is concerned, the committee contended that important economies, financial strength, improved trading position, better coöperation with industry, development of motor service, and promotion of local ports would result.

Four Obstacles

In the development of New England ports, the committee pointed out four obstacles that railroad consolidations alone could not remove. They were lower rail rates to the large southern cities from New York compared with New England; better service from New York as a result of more frequent sailings; the policy of the Canadian Government in favoring the use of St. John and Halifax as winter ports; and equalization of steamship rates by the North American Shipping Conference which deprives New England ports of their advantage in distance to European ports over the larger south Atlantic ports.

Along these lines the committee suggested that each of the New England ports study possibilities of creating independent agencies through consolidation of seaport terminals.

It was recommended that no effort be made to disturb the operation of Canadian lines into New England as parts of the two Canadian railroad systems, or to interfere with the existing lease of the Boston & Albany to the New York Central.

Management of the Rutland Railroad by the New York Central was also advised to be continued.

The committee, in the course of its year-and-a-half study, found that the general condition of New England railroads was good. Its recommendations, however, were based absolutely on present needs and in this connection it was pointed out that additional steps should be taken to keep pace with the needs of the future.

Dissenting Rhode Island members of the committee filed a report based on their disagreement with the majority report that an extension in New England of the idea of trunk line control was inimical to the best interests of the section. They disagreed also on the recommendation that the Boston & Maine and New Haven lines should be consolidated, on the grounds that local ownership and control is a "thing of the past."

STEWART TO HEAD SEAMAN'S SOCIETY

Charles Stewart, New England agent of the Cunard Line, has been elected president of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc., and Capt. Harold L. Colbeth of Buzzards Bay, vice-president. Other officers are: Charles F. Stratton, of Cambridge, treasurer; the Rev. Robert M. Bartlett, of Norwood, clerk, and the Rev. Merritt A. Farren, of Boston, secretary.

Gardner T. Thorpe, superintendent, reported an attendance of about 65,000 seamen during the year at the Sailor's Rest on Hanover Street, Boston. The society provided free meals for about 25,000 men during the year; free beds were furnished for 10,532 men; 30,000 magazines and 102 sea libraries containing 30 books each were placed aboard ships during the year. The bi-weekly concert drew an attendance of 12,405 men.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—American Steel Foundries had first quarter net profit of $66,395, compared with $1,010,460 in the like period a year ago.

Organizations Urged To Study Rail Report

With the report of the New England Railroad Committee before it, New England "now has an unparalleled opportunity to unite upon a sound transportation policy," Harry C. Knight, president of the New England Council declared today.

Mr. Knight invited agricultural, commercial, and industrial organizations of New England to study the railroad committee report announced today and make their findings known to the council. The New England Railroad Committee, he explained, was established over a year ago by the six New England governors at the suggestion of the New England Council.

Commenting on the 258-page report, Mr. Knight declared that its "chief significance is that it demonstrates that it is entirely practicable as well as desirable for our New England States, through their governors, and our business interests, through their representatives, to act jointly in considering problems vital to our whole area. No one state and no single business interest could have undertaken the investigation of our railroad situation."

POSSIBILITIES IN ENERGY SAID TO BE BOUNDLESS

Dr. Whitney Talks to Chamber on Unknown Types Radiating in Space

Possibilities still locked in the unknown types of energy that radiate through space are virtually boundless, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Radio sets in millions of homes bear witness to the way in which the properties of high-frequency electrical energy have been deciphered and put to work, he added. But radio utilizes only a "narrow range" in the scale of electrical waves, he declared.

"Let us, then, observe the wonderful complexities which are multiplying in the electro-magnetic field, where infinite possibilities in the radiations, or rays, promise countless new technical and social changes.

"It is no longer necessary that a thing should exist in a form suitable for our imagination. If we know mathematical equations, we may proceed systematically to the utility, trusting that the understanding will advance with later familiarity.

"Most of our basic facts are quite beyond pictorial analogy. The pure mathematician is directing our groping steps and suggesting many experiments."

Dr. Whitney explained that for convenience he would talk about various waves of energy in terms of numbers, starting with one and proceeding to infinity.

"So what I am numbering from one to infinity," he continued, "are the different electrical possibilities. I have chosen the numbers to correspond to what I will call a kind of length, just as the men in a city might be consecutively numbered as to height, weight, or skill. There may be no wavelengths to rays, but we can still use the numbers, and the main point is that the scale is infinite and each unit has many possibilities.

"It was only a few years ago that this completeness of our electro-magnetic numbers was first recognized, and now the greatest sport in physical science or in electricity is experiencing the surprises of new numbers. New groups of numbers, like safe combinations, turn out to be combinations for unlocking unexpected utilities. One may say that every novel combination so far has opened some surprise which only subsequent research has deciphered.

"Cosmic rays at present fit the lowest numbers, which I start at unity. You know there is a discussion as to whether the universe is really running down or just running around. We know that some of our elements are falling apart in a way that has seemed to have no reconstructive counterpart.

"But out of cosmic space somewhere there are coming rays of numbers one to 10, and if our ideas of these little numbers are correct, they may be a kind of space-reverberation of riveting of the constructional mechanics by which our smallest atoms are being built for nothing. This nothing has emphasis on the final syllable, for they seem built of energy and not things."

Dr. Whitney traced the numbers up through the gamma rays of radium, X-rays, ordinary light, heat, short wave radio, and alternating currents —the latter with a number of five hundred million trillion.

BRITISH PARTIES UNITE ON ARMS CUT PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

further postponement would have the disastrous effect of confessing defeat before the conference opened.

The leaders fully recognize the conference must not fail through lack of preparation but a year's previous effort, coupled with the hard work which has taken place in the naval field, is regarded here to be the most thorough preparation which could be expected, while the next few months must be occupied with direct political work.

The coming international sessions at Geneva are regarded as critical opportunities for improving the European atmosphere and disarmament success hinges largely upon their work, but to confess defeat in advance is felt here to be complete folly. It is partly in order to counteract defeatist propaganda, which is emanating from many continental sources, that the British leaders have arranged their meetings.

Italian Press Urges Holding Disarmament Parley as Scheduled

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, May 7—While there is general disappointment at the failure to reconcile Italian and French viewpoints on the interpretation of the naval agreement reached March 1, which is now considered practically void, interest begins to be centered on the world disarmament conference scheduled to take place in February next year which alone, it is felt, can bring about a real reduction in armaments.

The Fascist attitude toward such international conferences hitherto has been one of distrust, but there are now signs of a change of policy in this respect.

A brief editorial note in today's Giornale d'Italia on the French press campaign to postpone the disarmament conference says that Italy will insist that the conference be held on the date already fixed and that the necessary preparations for summoning the conference should be intensified in order to insure its success.

Some French newspapers, writes the Giornale d'Italia, express the view that after the failure to reach a naval agreement between France and Italy it is better to postpone the disarmament conference. The Giornale d'Italia holds entirely the opposite view, insisting that the failure of naval negotiations between Paris and Rome shows the urgent necessity to anticipate rather than to postpone the disarmament conference.

Boston University Holds Observances

The twelfth anniversary of the founding of Boston University's college of practical arts and letters was celebrated yesterday by a morning assembly at the college and a faculty dinner party at the College Club. T. Lawrence Davis, dean and founder of the college, received a red morocco library set, presented on behalf of the faculty by Prof. Thomas E. Chalmers.

A feature of the assembly was the presentation of the Chalmers Cup to Miss Ruth Brunell, retiring president of the student government board, by Professor Chalmers. The cup is awarded annually to the senior who has shown "most service, loyalty and friendship to her class and school."

Other presentations included books awards to Katherine Andrews of South Weymouth, Lois V. Danforth of Swampscott and Anna S. Bourne of Milton, respective authors of the best poem, essay and short story in the 1931 directory, which was distributed to the students at the assembly. Dean Davis received a birthday cake in honor of the occasion.

GOV. ELY GETS MEDAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7—Gov. Joseph B. Ely, adopted son of Springfield, and Chief of Police William J. Quilty received the William Pynchon medal for distinguished service to the community by the Advertising Club of Springfield last night.

INDIANS DEFEND RIGHT OF BURMA TO CHOOSE RULE

Congress Opposes Separation Unless Burmese People Accept Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARACHI, India—Recognition of the right of the people of Burma to claim separation from India, to establish an independent Burman state, or to remain an autonomous partner with India in the proposed federation, was voted at the recent convention of the Indian National Congress here. The conference endorsed a resolution to that effect, which the congress working committee presented after negotiations with Burmese delegates.

The British proposal, made at the Round-Table Conference in London, that Burma should be established as a political unit under British sovereignty was opposed and the congress voted that the separation of the country from India should only be carried out at the expressed wish of the Burmese people.

Jawarhalal Nehru, former president of congress, declared that the idea of separating Burma from the rest of India had been raised by the British Government for the purpose of consolidating the British position in the Orient by linking Burma with Singapore, the British naval station. He held that such a communication link was a menace to India and Asia.

Pandit Nehru contended Britain's interest in Burma was solely traceable to that country's possession of extensive oil fields, which have taken the place of gold and silver mines as an incentive to western imperialism.

While recognizing Burma's right to secede from India if the Burmese desired, Pandit Nehru said that the right could not be accepted as a precedent by all Indian provinces to demand secession from an independent India. In this regard he maintained that, although Burma formed part of the British Indian Empire, it did not properly belong to India, either geographically or ethnologically.

The opposition of Pandit Nehru to a policy of separation on the part of Indian provinces is seen by political observers here to point to a time when various provincial groups in India may, as a result of communal differences, divergences of race and other causes, seek to establish provincial home rule as the best means of serving large sections of the country.

Muhammadans already have mooted the idea of establishing a separate state in the north, consisting of the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Punjab and a section of Sind. In these areas a majority Muhammadan population exists.

It is also believed to be not impossible that in southern India, particularly Madras, the idea of separately governed states may be fostered. Madras already has advanced far ahead of other Indian provinces in matters of administration and government.

Many experienced political observers in India predict that the India of the future, even under the federal scheme which the Round Table evolved, is liable to favor decentralization in government.

General Higgins Visits Wonderland

Inspection of the local Salvation Army's summer camp "Wonderland," on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, this afternoon, was on the day's program enjoyed by General and Mrs. Edward J. Higgins, leaders in the international work of the Salvation Army, who are visiting Boston on a tour of the United States.

General Higgins is commander-in-chief of the entire Salvation Army forces, while Mrs. Higgins is prominent in extensive rescue work among girls, becoming a Salvation Army officer when 17 years old. She was for many years head of the Home League of the Army, an institution for mothers. Four of General and Mrs. Higgins's children are also officers of the Salvation Army, two in Great Britain and two in America.

This evening, a reception will be tendered the couple in Tremont Temple. A large list of notables are expected to be present. They include Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the mayors of Malden and Waltham, Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston; Anna C. M. Tillinghast, immigration commissioner; Arthur P. Russel, vice-president, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, besides representatives of the city and state.

Philip R. Allen, chairman of the advisory board of the Boston Salvation Army, will introduce Governor Ely, who in turn will present General and Mrs. Higgins. Following a short address by Mrs. Higgins, the Salvation Army commander will talk on "The Army's Work and Message."

LUPINE FOR SHEEP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Prizes amounting to £1500 have been offered by a newspaper company to encourage the growth of lupine for the purpose of sheep fodder. The object of the competition is to extend the practice of lupine growing and to test the possibility of such extension, also to make better known the undoubted fact that where they will grow to advantage lupines are the most profitable fodder available to West Australian farmers.

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NATION'S REFORM BEYOND SCHOOL, COOPER ASSERTS

Urges New Emphasis on Thorough Preparation of Teaching Staff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 7—Three major problems facing the public and schools, according to Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, are: First, to induce teachers to realize anew the fundamental of preparation for teaching; second, to interpret through the schools "the age in which we live"; and third, to interpret the schools to the general public. Dr Cooper outlined these problems in an address last night before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The American schools do not exist to reform the nation, he said, aiming only to keep pace with needs of the developing child, and differing in this respect from European schools. Disastrous effects of education with the idea of reform were demonstrated in the World War, declared Dr. Cooper, and in the present day, the Russian educational system is designed to carry out the social program, and in Italy, the educational program is designed to make loyal "Black Shirts."

Greater emphasis must be placed on the assets of a pupil, and less on his liabilities, the commissioner declared.

Normal Child Neglected

In "pleading the cause of perhaps the most neglected of all children, the apparently healthy, evidently happy, normal child," the commissioner declared that a great contribution of the White House Child Conferencce last year was "its emphasis on assets, on designing and building upon children's capacities, rather than lamenting on their shortcomings."

That tremendous impetus must be given to prohibition education among children was apparent from Dr. Cooper's reference to an investigation reported by Dr. W. H. Burton of the University of Chicago. He found that most boys and girls interviewed knew all about bootlegger activities but only 40 per cent realized the bootlegger was violating the prohibition law. Many boys could see nothing wrong about being a bootlegger except interference of the police.

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C., and chairman of the Radio Commission for Education, announced that unemployment experts are advocating that young men and women remain in schools and colleges for a year of post-graduate work instead of attempting to find positions now. Miss Charl O. Williams, director of the department of education of the parent-teacher congress urged that this opportunity be recognized by the student loan fund of the congress.

Country and City Linked

Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Philadelphia, chairman of Rural Life Committee, declared that there is no necessity of separate standards for development of urban and rural life, maintaining that what enriches one enriches the other.

Mrs. A. A. Mendenhall, Duluth, Minn., chairman of juvenile protection, urged establishment of more juvenile courts with private hearings to displace police courts, in dealing with children.

Mrs. Hugh Morris, Austin, Tex., chairman of motion pictures, said indorsement had been given to the Hudson bill for a motion picture commission of nine members, four to be women. The bill provides for supervision over picture making, and provision is made for scientific, educational, industrial, charitable, religious and news films.

North Carolina Acts In Impounding Votes

RALEIGH, N. C., May 7 (AP)—While the State went ahead with preparations to fight the impounding of the Bailey-Pritchard senatorial election ballots by the federal courts, the Legislature yesterday passed a resolution providing for the state courts to impound them.

Orders for the United States marshals to seize the ballots were issued by the three North Carolina federal judges at the request of the Senate subcommittee investigating the contest filed by George M. Pritchard, Republican, against the election of Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, as Senator from North Carolina.

Dennis G. Brummitt, State Attorney-General, wired the judges the State would intervene and would contend the federal courts were without authority to impound the ballots. He characterized the orders for seizure of the ballots as an invasion of the State's rights.

Steady Employment Seen For Textiles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Steady employment in the textile industry can be safeguarded if mills do not forsake the conservative production schedule, W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said upon his return from a meeting of the print cloth manufacturers of the South.

Mr McLaurine said statistics show that since last April the reduction of stocks on hand amounts to approximately 100,000,000 yards, while present stocks are less than 1½ weeks' production.

It was brought out at the meeting that 85 per cent of the cotton spindles in the United States, including 80 per cent of those that formerly operated day and night shifts, are now conforming to the Cotton Textile Institute's recommendations to discontinue night work for women and for minors under 18 years of age.

French Bar Sends Gift to Colleagues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 6—A beautiful Sevres China group was presented today to the American Bar Association by Ambassador Paul Claudel as a token of appreciation by the French bar for the hospitality extended them by their American colleagues during the visit of French lawyers to this country in 1930.

Participating in the ceremony were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Charles A. Boston, president of the American Bar Association. The occasion was a luncheon held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Association.

Mr. Stimson presided and Mr. Boston accepted the French gift. Henry Upsom Sims of Philadelphia, who was president of the American Bar Association during the visit of the French lawyers, presented Ambassador Claudel with an engrossed parchment expressing the association's appreciation of the gift.

Ontario Farmers Meet Indebtedness

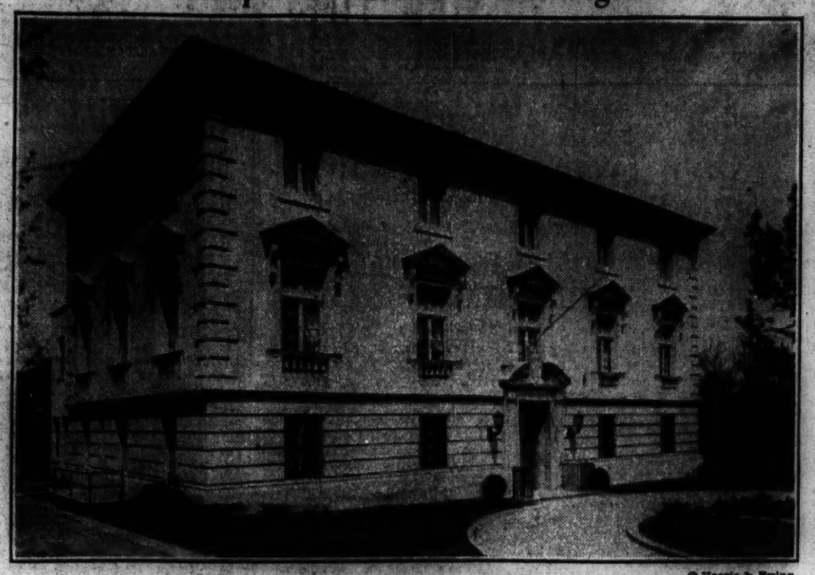
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—An increase of $2,000,000 in farm loans with 905 applications for loans refused is noted in the annual report of the Ontario Agricultural Board, made by T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture. "This reflects the general economic conditions which have adversely affected agriculture to a greater degree than some other lines," states the report. Many loans advanced did not represent new indebtedness, but were made by the transfer of mortgages, previously held by corporations or individuals. In some cases existing indebtedness had been added to by loans of a few hundred dollars to take care of current debts, which would not have been necessary in good years.

Economic conditions have made themselves felt in collections. For the two payment dates during the past fiscal year over 50 per cent of the amount due was paid as due, an evidence of the stability of Ontario agriculture under trying conditions. The amount outstanding more than two years is less than 10 per cent, but extensions have been numerous for 1929 and 1930 seasons.

In spite of arrears of payments inevitable under present conditions, the board has been able to meet its interest on debentures as due, made possible by the surplus of earnings carried forward from year to year, and now aggregating $477,871. "It is recognized," says the report, "that this is a severe testing time for loaning organizations as well as individuals. There was a revival of interest during the year in the short-term loan associations."

A Diplomat's Home in Washington



NEW NORWEGIAN LEGATION HEADQUARTERS © Harris & Ewing

NORWAY'S ENVOY OPENS MANSION IN WASHINGTON

Madame Bachke Weaves Own Tapestries That Adorn Legation Walls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 1—The Norwegian diplomatic mission to the United States, headed by Halvard H. Bachke, this week moved into its stately new headquarters just completed here.

Formal house warming will be postponed until the social season opens next autumn, Mr. Bachke explained, although visitors from Norway have already been entertained informally.

The Norwegian Legation is a neighbor of the new British Embassy in the rapidly developing Massachusetts Avenue section. It contains 23 rooms, six of which are occupied by the Chancery. The exterior is of limestone with carved stone ornamentation, and the roof of handmade tile. The style followed by the architect, John G. Whelan of Washington, is English Renaissance.

A group of paintings is now on the way from the National Gallery of Art at Oslo for the legation. Mme. Bachke wove the tapestries which will be hung in the dining room. She is talented in the art of weaving, originating patterns and dying the wool she uses.

The legation contains, besides offices, an imposing entrance hall, large drawing room, library, dining room. Private living quarters for Mr. Bachke and his family are on a separate floor. His office has walls of Norway pine paneling.

Rebuilding of Cities Seen by Wells as Normal Occupation in the Future

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"We can look forward to a time when towns will rebuild themselves, just as we now go to a tailor for a new suit of clothes, and when rehousing will become as normal an occupation as harvesting."

With these words H. G. Wells, the well-known English writer who so frequently carries his readers into the fantastic realms of the future, opened a modern transport exhibition at the Royal Institute of British Architects, April 21.

It is Mr. Wells's idea that the roadways in London will one day move like the underground railway escalators, and that traffic will just stand still and be conveyed to its destination. So what's the good of going on designing ordinary road vehicles? he asks.

But his latest pronouncement is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the number of unemployed persons in the world is now estimated to be 20,000,000.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Wells, "that private buying is going to employ the masses of the people again. I am enormously impressed by the fact that what we used to consider the necessities of mankind are being produced by a smaller and smaller proportion of active workers. New forms of employment must be found. The obvious thing is to consider the immense architectural possibilities. We must accept the possibilities of rehousing all mankind, rebuilding every city in the world and reclaiming the roads and the countryside.

"Soon people will no longer think of living in houses 100 years old," he continued. "But I think that in the next 10 or 20 years it will be found that the building developments of today are merely a collection of hints of things coming upon us directly."

It is pointed out that in the light of modern needs and advanced knowledge most of the cities of the world could be rebuilt with enormous benefit to their citizens. Also modern excavations have shown that there were no fewer than nine cities and settlements on the site of Troy.

Finally, Mr. Wells declared that there was nothing in machinery, in railways and iron bridges, and in other engineering devices to oblige them to be ugly. The tramway, the road culverts and bridges should all be beautiful things.

But a recent event of more practical importance to British architects was the passing of the final reading of the Registration of Architects Bill. This measure aims at restricting the activities of unqualified architects by a system of registration of fully qualified ones.

Alfred C. Bossom, the English architect, who became famous for his New York skyscraper designs, said in a letter to The Times: "The thorough training that will henceforth be required of all registered architects ought to put an end to many wasteful practices that are largely the result of inexperience. Ugliness should receive its notice to quit from the streets of our cities; and there is at last a chance of putting a brake on the defilement of the countryside."

"I am confident," continued Mr. Bossom, "that the insistence upon trained minds in all our architectural activities will lead to better building at lower costs. It is no exaggeration to say we can save at least £20,000,000 a year on our national building program by employing more up-to-date methods."

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'These Feel Great,' Declares Boy Hero As He Dons Overalls to Feed the Pigs

TOWNER, Colo., May 6 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt was back in the wide open spaces last night.

The nation's juvenile hero, credited with saving several schoolmates in the bus tragedy near here in the March blizzard, came back from his visit to President Hoover just in time to help his mother with the weekly washing and to assist his father, H. A. Untiedt, in feeding the pigs.

The youth's "store clothes" were put aside, and Bryan got into the faded, baggy overalls he wears to do the farm chores.

None of the Untiedt family was at the station to greet him. They had not been advised of the hour of his return.

Accompanied by William H. Davenport, the secret service agent who brought him home from the White House, Bryan set out in an automobile for his farm home, 12 miles from Towner. A half hour later he was being told by his mother that he looked fine.

"I feel fine, Mama, and I'm sure glad to get home again, even if I did have the swellest time I guess anyone ever had."

Before he would allow anyone to unpack the gift packages Bryan had to hold his baby sister, Ruth Elaine, six months old, in his arms.

"Mama, I guess she still knows me, all right."

One of the first presents was a table cloth Mrs. Hoover had sent to Mrs. Untiedt. Another box contained an inkwell and pen set from the first lady, made from wood salvaged last year when the White House was undergoing repairs.

Last, but not least, after all the presents had been distributed, Bryan brought out 34 harmonicas, ranking from one to 18 inches in length.

"We'll have a family concert every night," he said.

Bryan was disappointed to learn the bathrobe he sent his mother had not arrived, but said he thought he could take the matter up with "the proper authorities" if the mailman doesn't bring it on in a day or so.

All the homecoming ceremonies attended to, Bryan slipped into his bedroom, got out of his new suit and was back again in overalls.

"These feel great," he exclaimed.

BOY WEEK OBSERVED BY PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Philadelphia's celebration of "Boy Week," initiated Sunday from many pulpits, continued Monday with a harmonica contest, a hobby fair, a spelling bee, athletic events and safety lessons in the form of posters, epigrams and slogans, which were read in all the schools.

At one of the busiest intersections in the down-town area, Broad and Chestnut Streets, eight Boy Scouts took charge of the direction of traffic for a period of 15 minutes, one youngster turning the semaphore, the other seven standing at the corners to keep the pedestrians in order.

Peruvians Oppose Railroad Project

LIMA, Peru, May 7 (By U. P.)—The controversy over the proposed concession granting W. R. Davis, an American, and his associates, a huge tract of undeveloped land in Northern Peru continued yesterday with issuance of several statements opposing the contract.

The proposal of the Americans to construct a railroad 600 miles long from the Pacific port of Bayovar to Yurimaguas, was described by the Peruvian Engineers' Syndicate as "enormously prejudicial to the interests of the country."

In a private report, Francisco Paz Soldan, an engineer, declared that the Davis contract "is a risk to the nation because the eastern region is one of the richest in Peru and the concession means the delivery of the territory to Davis at a ridiculous price."

Notwithstanding opposition, the Government is expected to make a favorable decision soon on the concession. Solon Polo, counselor of the Foreign Office, was understood to have approved the contract.

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8. Less strain on battery
9. Less crankcase dilution
10. Reduced engine upkeep

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PLAN MATCHES FOR CURTIS CUP

To Be Played For by United States and British Women's Teams

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Arrangements for an official series of women's international golf team matches between the United States and Great Britain have been completed, H. H. Ramsay, president of the U. S. Golf Association, announced today. The first competition, for a trophy to be known as the Curtis Cup, will be held in Great Britain in 1932.

Inauguration of the new series for women golfers of the two countries, along the lines of the now famous Walker Cup competition for men, follows negotiations that have been carried on some time between representatives of the women's committee of the U. S. G. A. and the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain.

Details remain to be worked out, Mr. Ramsay said, but the probability is that the Curtis Cup matches will be played every two years, alternately in the United States and Great Britain, as is the case now with the Walker Cup competition.

The Curtis Cup is the gift of the Misses Margaret and Harriot S. Curtis of Boston. Each of the donors formerly held the United States women's championship, Harriot Curtis in 1906 and her sister in 1907, 1911 and 1912.

Informally, a team of American women golfers, led by Glenna Collett, the national champion, played a British team, led by Molly Gourlay, at Sunningdale, England, last spring. The British team won by a score of 8½ to 6½.

The decision to play the first official Curtis Cup series abroad was prompted by the fact that the 1932 Walker Cup matches are to be played in the United States.

WASHINGTON STATE SHUTS OUT BEAVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 7—State College of Washington shut out Oregon State, 6 to 0, in the first of a two-game series here yesterday afternoon. The Cougars hit when hits were needed, scoring in five different innings and putting two runs across in the third when they combined three hits with a couple of Oregon State errors.

Although the Beavers got only two fewer hits than the Cougars, they could not connect with men on bases. A. L. Brown '31, in addition to pitching good ball for Oregon State, got three of the team's seven hits, one of them a triple. Marvin R. Koster '31 and Frank R. Olmo '32 were the heavy hitters for the Cougars. Karl Norby '32 pitched steady ball for Washington State, keeping the hits well scattered, and some fast double plays got him out of difficulties on two occasions. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington State	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	9	3
Oregon State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6

Batteries—Norby and Mitchell for Washington State; Brown and Mack for Oregon State. Umpire—Frisco Edwards. Time—2h. 12m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	16	12	.571
Los Angeles	15	13	.536
Sacramento	15	14	.517
Oakland	14	13	.519
Hollywood	15	15	.500
San Francisco	14	15	.483
Missions	13	16	.448
Seattle	12	17	.414

RESULTS MAY 6

Missions 3, Los Angeles 1.
Hollywood 5, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 2.
Seattle-Portland (postponed).

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Bowdoin 3, Holy Cross 3.
Brown 7½, Boston U. 1½.
New York 5½, Columbia 1½.

Tulane's Golfers Win the Team Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Tulane University, leader in southern collegiate golf for a number of years, is the newly-crowned team champion of the Southern Conference following the ninth annual tournament which ended May 2, on the Athens (Ga.) Country Club course. Following the customary method of determining the team champion on the basis of the lowest aggregate score in the 36-hole qualifying round the title went to Tulane, whose total score of 648 was the lowest in a field of 10 colleges. Vanderbilt came in second with a score of 655 strokes, while Duke placed third with 663. University of Alabama, team winners in 1930, came in a poor sixth with 686. An additional honor went to Tulane when all four of its players were among the 16 golfers to qualify for the individual championship match play. J. G. S. Bush '32, Tulane star, was low medalist in the qualifying round with a score of 155. Tulane, Duke, Vanderbilt, Alabama, Georgia Technology, Kentucky and North Carolina each sent one or more players into the match play.

A. J. Wheeler '32, Vanderbilt, completed two days of most difficult competition by winning the individual championship from Bush of Tulane, 1 up on the nineteenth green. It was the honor formerly held by S. D. Perry '30 of Alabama, who has now graduated from Conference competition. Wheeler got by his team mate, A. E. Graham '33, in nice style, winning 2 and 1 in the first round. In the quarterfinals he won a startling victory by turning back Jesse Rainwater '32, Tulane star and a tournament favorite, at the twentieth hole. Saturday's semi-finals found Wheeler facing R. M. Gormley '33, Alabama captain, four times amateur champion of Mississippi, and a favorite with Bush to win the meet. Gormley was in top form, having equaled the course record with a 69 on Friday, and Wheeler was again forced to the twentieth green in defeating the Alabamian.

Bush, the only Tulane player out of four starters to get as far as the semi-finals, had little difficulty with Scott Hudson '31 of Georgia Technology in the first round, but was carried to the twentieth green by his team mate, R. L. Weich '32, in a hard quarterfinals match. He had an unexpectedly easy time, however, in winning 7 and 6 from Wilson Randle '32, Duke University's chief hope in the meet.

Wheeler and Bush met in the finals and it was a case of a rather inexperienced golfer facing a youthful veteran who was once amateur champion of Louisiana and runnerup last year in the Conference matches. The match was nip and tuck with Bush having an excellent chance to win the title at the seventeenth hole. With Bush failing to take advantage of his opportunities, Wheeler stuck gamely to his guns to gain halves on the seventeenth and eighteenth holes and press home some great shots to take the extra hole and the title.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	11	4	.733
Louisville	11	6	.647
Columbus	10	8	.556
Milwaukee	9	9	.500
Kansas City	8	10	.444
Toledo	6	10	.375
Indianapolis	6	10	.375
Minneapolis	6	10	.375

RESULTS MAY 6

Kansas City 9, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis at Minneapolis (postponed).
Columbus at Milwaukee (postponed).
Louisville at St. Paul (postponed).

NORWICH CAPTAIN CHOSEN

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 7 (AP)—Louis J. Talarico '32 of New York was elected captain of the 1932 Norwich University wrestling team yesterday. Herman J. Lavin '33 of Peekskill, N. Y., was elected manager. Clifton B. Batchelder '32 of Bradford was elected captain, and George L. Gregory '32 of Winchendon, Mass., manager of the 1932 fencing team.

WINS YALE GOLF TITLE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7—Forbes K. Wilson '31 of York Harbor, Me., won the Yale University golf championship. In the 36-hole final of the spring tournament he defeated Sidney W. Noyes '33 of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 3 and 2.

CARDS WIN IN THIRTEENTH

Defeat Pirates, 6 to 5—Robins and Phillies Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	12	3	.800
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	10	6	.625
Boston	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Brooklyn	6	12	.333
Cincinnati	2	14	.125

RESULTS MAY 6

Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5 (13 innings).
Cincinnati at Chicago—rain.

The National League leaders, the St. Louis Cardinals, picked up a game on their rivals, Wednesday, by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates in 13 innings, 6 to 5. While this was going on, the New York Gaints were losing to the Brooklyn Robins, 1 to 0, and Philadelphia won from Boston, 3 to 1. Chicago, the other first division club, and Cincinnati, were scheduled to play but rain kept them idle.

It was the batting and fielding of Charlie Gelbert, Gabby Street's young shortstop, that enabled the Cards to defeat the Pirates. He tripled in the first of the thirteenth and scored the winning run when Martin followed with a single. In the last of the same inning, Pittsburgh's final chance to tie the score, he made a brilliant assist to retire the side with the bases full. Burleigh Grimes went 12 innings for the Cardinals, with Lindsey finishing the last inning. Meine pitched the entire game for the Pirates. Jim Bottomley hit two doubles and a single for the Cards, to drive in two runs and score one himself. Pie Traynor had three safties for the Pirates.

Babe Phelps and Bill Walker staged a real pitcher's battle over in Brooklyn, each lasting for seven innings and each being touched for four hits. The Robins pushed across one run in the last of the seventh, and that was enough. In that inning Bressler batted for Johnny Frederick, and was given a base on balls. Wally Gilbert then followed with a timely single through the box, Bressler going to third. Manager Robinson then called Lombardi, his big catcher, to bat for Phelps, and the former Oakland star hit a long fly to center field, allowing Bressler to score. Of the four hits made by the Robins, Babe Herman made two. Bill Terry's double was the longest hit of the game.

The effectiveness of Phil Collins, star Phillie pitcher, and the inability of the Braves to hit in the pinches, gave Burt Shotten's players a chance to even their series in Boston. The Braves touched Collins for seven hits, but were unable to come through once men were on the bases and five were left there. The Phillies made only four hits off Bill Sherdel, who pitched eight innings for the Braves. Bill McAfee worked the ninth for the Tribe. Berger, Schulmerich and Worthington did all of Boston's hitting, the first named getting two singles, Schulmerich a double and single and Worthington three singles. Buzz Arlett's home run in the seventh inning was the drive that brought victory to the Phillies. It came with a man on base and broke the 1-to-1 tie. It was his fifth of the season. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	4	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Phelps, Quinn and Picinich; Walker, Heving and O'Farrell, Hogan. Winning pitcher—Phelps. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 36m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	—	6	16	2
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	5	12	1

Batteries—Grimes, Lindsey and Wilson; Meine and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Reardon, Scott and Quigley. Time—2h. 50m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—	3	4	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	4

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Sherdel, McAfee and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Clarke, Rigler and Pfirman. Time—1h. 36m.

BRITISH CUP TEAM OFF TO BRUSSELS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 7—Britain's lawn tennis team, unaltered from the side that routed Monaco recently in the first round of the European zone tournament for the historic Davis Cup, left England yesterday for Brussels, where it will meet Belgium in the second round during the week-end. If the Britishers come through successfully they will meet the representatives of Germany, South Africa, Switzerland or Ireland, and if they can win again will meet probably Japan in the semifinal round in the European zone.

Britain's prospects of going reasonably far in the international competition are brighter than they have been for a long time and the main cause of the new optimism is the rise to prominence of Frederick J. Perry, 22-year old player, who won the world championship at table tennis in 1929. He has forceful volleying strokes, piercing forehand and unbounded stamina. He now is regarded as a very serious challenger to the supremacy of Britain's No. 1, Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, who has beautiful stroke production, but indifferent staying power. These men will play singles against Belgium and the rest of the team consists of George P. Hughes, Charles H. Kingsley and H. Roper Barrett the nonplaying captain. H. A. Sabelli, secretary of the English Lawn Tennis Association, is traveling with the team.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 13, Richmond 4.
Colby 1, Bates 0.
Columbia 5, Cornell 0.
Holy Cross 6, Yale 4.
Luther 3, St. Olaf 2.
Maine 12, Bowdoin 2.
Manhattan 16, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Maryland 8, Princeton 0.
Northeastern 6, Clark 1.
Oklahoma 11, Kansas State 0.
Panser 4, Upsala 3.
Pennsylvania 14, Wake Forest 2.
Philadelphia C of S 8, Haverford 3.
R. I. State 8, Brown 1.
R. P. Teachers 12, Concordia 1.
Rutgers 8, Stevens 2.
Seton Hall 5, Moravian 3.
St. John's 6, Lehigh 4.
Syracuse 8, Lafayette 7.
Trinity 8, Wesleyan 3.
Villanova 18, Temple 7.
Wash State 8, Oregon State 6.
West Point 8, Bucknell 3.

Japan Pins Davis Cup Hopes On a Team of Three Players

Capt. Hyotaro Sato Is the Only Veteran—Jiro Sato and Minoru Kawaji, the Newcomers, Will Take the Brunt in Doubles and the Satos in Singles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Tennis circles in Japan are taking great interest in the 1931 competition for the Davis Cup. In Europe the Japanese team, composed of Hyotaro Sato, captain, Jiro Sato and Minoru Kawaji, is practicing and becoming acclimated. At home its supporters are prophesying an easy victory over Jugoslavia, its first opponent, and a final showing at least equal to that of last year's team, which succumbed only in the finals of the European zone.

The reason for the even greater than usual interest this year is the possibility that the Japanese players, who are generally considered representatives of the best that Japanese tennis training has so far produced and all of whom are relatively new to international competition, may reveal in their matches with the best players of Europe that Japan has a chance to win some day the prized cup. Despite the confidence of tennis experts here in the ability of the team to make a good showing, this is really a year of experiment.

H. Sato Praised by Tilden

The sole Davis Cup play veteran on the team is Capt. Hyotaro Sato, and he is a veteran by virtue of only one match, a victory over Emery Takáts of Hungary last year, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0. His playing, however, has elicited the following praise from William T. Tilden 2d, for whose judgment the Japanese have great respect.

"Sato, in my opinion, is the greatest potential player of any Japanese I have seen, because his style is classic, clean-cut, almost American or French in its stroke production. He has none of the unorthodox grip and exaggerated topspin of his team mates. He is a stroke player of ease, grace and remarkable subtlety. His service is a well-placed, average pace slice of reliability, but not of great offensive strength. Both Sato's forehand and backhand are accurate, flat drives which he uses with consummate skill. He disguises his direction brilliantly. His volleying is sound, not particularly severe, but accurate, while overhead he is magnificent. I see no weakness to Sato's stroke equipment. He lacks the punishing power of Harada (captain of last year's team), but his game has much more variety. It is a mode modern style."

Jiro Sato, who is no relative of Hyotaro Sato, is considered here by tennis critics even a better player. Announcement of his selection as a member of the Davis Cup team was received with much enthusiasm, for during the past year he has unquestionably been the most spectacular player in Japan. He is also holder of first place in the official men's singles rankings for 1930 made by the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

After returning from winning the singles championship of the Philippines last spring, he won first place in the Far Eastern Olympics, held in Tokyo, and annexed the highest laurels in tournaments sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi, the Kwanto Students' Association, the All-Japan Students' Association, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Takaradzuka Association, all of great importance in the Japanese tennis world. For Waseda University he holds the intercollegiate championship of eastern Japan. In only one tournament which he entered was he defeated.

According to Masanosuke Fukuda, member of the 1923 Japanese Davis Cup team and now a sports critic on the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, one of the capital's largest newspapers, Jiro Sato is probably the greatest tennis player Japan has ever produced. He declares he will prove a sensation in Europe, provided he plays as well as he did in Japan last year. Whereas Hyotaro Sato is a good defensive player, Jiro Sato is a better aggressive one.

Kawaji, also of Waseda University, and holder, with Jiro Sato, of the 1930 second highest doubles ranking, is considered one of the best doubles men in Japan. When the 1930 rankings were announced, doubt was expressed as to the justice of giving first place in the senior doubles to Seiichi Yamagishi and Hikohichi Shimura of Keio University. Though these two held the national and Kwanto championships, they had been defeated by Kawaji and Sato in the Keio-Waseda series.

Japan's Davis Cup teams have always been weakest in the doubles. Kawaji and Jiro Sato are expected to give strength here, and the two Satos, observers say, are fully capable, if the strenuousness of international competition does not bother them too much, of handling the singles.

First-Round Bye

In the drawings for this year's Davis Cup matches, Japan received a bye in the first round. By defeating Jugoslavia, the team will then meet the winner of the Egypt-Finland matches, and if again victorious will probably play England. England, it is admitted, will be hard to defeat, especially in the doubles; but if fortune favors, the next opponent will be either Italy or Czechoslovakia, of which Italy seems to be the stronger.

Fukuda, despite his praise of Jiro Sato, believes the odds are against winning from England. Even with victories over England and Italy, the Japanese, he says, have little chance to defeat either France or the United States. Whatever the outcome, Japanese tennis players are extremely interested in observing the performance of the three men they consider their best.

Limited Sails In Ocean Yacht Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 7—Yachtsmen who planned to use large, loose-footed mainsails in the transatlantic race to Plymouth, Eng., which starts off Newport, R. I., on July 4, may do so, but not without the penalty of a handicap. The decision to penalize such sails was made at a meeting of the race committee of the Cruising Club of America as the result of protests of some of the contestants against the plans of others. The committee and a group of measurers, designers and racing rules authorities who were called in for consultation all agreed that the use of such sails would be contrary to the intent of the rules of the North American Yacht Racing Union, under which the race is to be sailed.

It is understood that at least two yachts, a cutter, Highland Light, and a ketch, Landfall, had planned to carry large and unusual sails in the coming ocean race. These huge light-weather mainsails would extend far beyond the end of the main boom, sheeting to the after deck of the ketch and to a bumpkin or "Chinese bowsprit" on the cutter.

The opponents of the larger sail area wanted the sails held in length to that of the main boom. After a long discussion the committee decided to permit the extra canvas, but to measure it and thus penalize the users of it in the handicapping. The committee also took up the matter of adequate lifeboat or liferaft equipment for the contestants, but no decision was made at this time.

There are eight entries for the race so far. They are the Skal, a cutter owned by R. F. Lawrence, which will fly the flag of the Ocean Racing Club of England; the cutter Ilex entered by Capt. J. H. D. Bennett of the Royal Engineers Yacht Club of England; a new ketch, Landfall, owned by Paul L. Hammond of this city; a new cutter, Highland Light, owned by Dudley F. Wolff of Boston; a new schooner, Amberjack II, owned by Paul D. Rust Jr.; a new schooner, Seven Seas, owned by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh Jr.; the yawl Dorade, owned by Olin J. Stephens Jr., and the schooner Mistress, owned by George E. Roosevelt.

Tentative entries are the cutter Maitenes, owned by W. B. Leward of Falmouth, Eng., and the schooner Water Gypsy, owned by William MacMillan. Water Gypsy is a practically certain starter, Samuel Wetherill having been engaged to sail her, but she has not been named officially.

Ilex, as well as Maitenes, if the latter is entered, will be shipped from England on the liner Franconia on June 12, and rigged in New York or vicinity.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 7, Virginia 2.
Boston 7, Bates 2.
Bowdoin 5, Trinity 4.
Columbia 9, Fordham 0.
Hamden-Sydney 7, Marriand 2.
Haverford 6, Penn M. C. 3.
Lehigh 6, Swarthmore 3.
Moravian 7, Philadelphia T. S. 6.
North Carolina 9, West Point 0.
Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 1.
Rutgers 7, Lafayette 2.
Washington Square 8, Manhattan 3.
Worcester P. I. 6, Providence 1.

THREE QUALIFY IN TWO WEAPONS

M. de Capriles, W. Dow and Calnan Successful in Foils and Epée

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 7—Three of the fencers who qualified for the semi-finals of the United States foils championship on Tuesday repeated their victories in the épée division as the preliminary rounds in this weapon were completed last night at the New York Athletic Club. Altogether six men, of the 22 who started activities, were successful. The fencers who qualified for the two weapons fought to date are Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University economics instructor, who competed for the University Fencers' Club; Warren Dow, of the Saltus Club, and Lieut. George C. Calnan, of the Fencers' Club.

Lieutenant Calnan is defending champion in foils and as such enters the semifinals automatically, but last night he was the outstanding contestant in the épée, winning nine of the ten matches he contested in the two rounds. The three other qualifiers were Max Kapner of the University Fencers' Club; Edwin Dow, brother of Warren, and also of the Saltus Club, and Jules Devigne of the Saltus Club.

Marcel Pasche of the Fencers' Club is defending champion. Two men who finished third and fourth in the finals of this competition last year—Curtis Shears and Pieter Mijer, both of the New York Athletic Club—were eliminated in the preliminaries last night.

The contestants: Pieter Mijer, Curtis C. Spas, Joseph C. Schaeffler, A. P. Walker Jr., E. Marvin Rick, George H. Breed, Wallace Walker, John Crombach, New York Athletic Club; Miguel A. De Capriles, Max Kapner, Jose R. De Capriles, University Fencers' Club; Walter Grautoff, Albert Di Giaconto, A. Theodore Rose, New York University; Lieut. George C. Calnan, Tracy Jackel, W. H. Russell, Fabrizio Fabrizi, Fencers' Club; Jules Devigne, Edwin Dow, Warren Dow, Saltus Club; Arthur Mufray, Salle d' Armes de Vince. The summary:

FIRST ROUND—First Strip

Jaeckel defeated Schaeffler, A. P. Walker and Edwin Dow.
Kapner defeated A. P. Walker and Jaeckel.
Edwin Dow defeated A. P. Walker and Kapner.
A. P. Walker defeated Schaeffler.
Schaeffler lost all his bouts.
Qualifiers for Second Round—Jaeckel, Edwin Dow and Kapner.

Second Strip

Calnan defeated Rick, M. De Capriles, Di Giacinto and A. Muray.
M. De Capriles defeated Shears, Rick, Di Giacinto and A. Muray.
Shears defeated Di Giacinto, Calnan and A. Muray.
A. Muray defeated Rick and Di Giacinto.
Rick defeated Shears and double touched with Di Giacinto.
Di Giacinto lost all his bouts.
Qualifiers for Second Round—Calnan, M. De Capriles and Shears.

Third Strip

J. De Capriles defeated Breed, Fabrizi, Rose and Devigne.
Devigne defeated Mijer, Breed and Fabrizi.
Fabrizi defeated Breed and Rose.
Breed defeated Mijer and Rose.
Rose defeated Mijer and Devigne.
Mijer defeated Fabrizi and J. De Capriles.
Fencedff for Third Place—Fabrizi defeated Mijer, Breed and Rose; Mijer defeated Fabrizi and Rose and double touched with Breed; Rose defeated Breed; Breed lost all his bouts.
Qualifiers for Second Round—J. De Capriles, Devigne and Fabrizi.

Fourth Strip

W. Dow defeated W. Walker, Grombach and Grautoff.
Russell defeated Grautoff and W. Dow.
Grombach defeated W. Walker and Russell.
W. Walker defeated Grautoff and Russell.
Grautoff defeated Grombach.
Fencedff for Second and Third Place—W. Walker defeated Grombach and Russell; Russell defeated Grombach; Grombach lost both his bouts.
Qualifiers for Second Round—W. Dow, W. Walker and Russell.

SECOND ROUND—First Strip

M. De Capriles defeated Kapner, Fabrizi and Shears.
Kapner defeated Jaeckel, W. Dow and Shears.
Jaeckel defeated Fabrizi and M. De Capriles.
W. Dow defeated Jaeckel and Fabrizi.
Fabrizi defeated Kapner and Shears.
Shears defeated Jaeckel.
Fencedff for Third Place—W. Dow defeated Jaeckel and Fabrizi.
Qualifiers for Semifinal Round—M. De Capriles, Kapner and W. Dow.

Second Strip

Calnan defeated E. Dow, J. De Capriles, Devigne, W. Walker and Russell.
E. Dow defeated J. De Capriles, W. Walker and Russell.
J. De Capriles defeated Devigne and Russell and double touched with W. Walker.
Devigne defeated E. Dow and Russell.
Walker defeated Devigne and Russell and double touched with J. De Capriles.
Russell lost all his bouts.
Fencedff for Third Place—Devigne defeated W. Walker; J. De Capriles defeated Devigne and double touched with W. Walker; Devigne defeated J. De Capriles in second fencedff.
Qualifiers for Semifinal Round—Calnan, E. Dow, Devigne.

LIONS TRIUMPH ON DIAMOND BY 5 TO 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., May 7—Raymond F. White '33 held the Cornell University batters to five scattered hits and gave the Columbia University nine a victory in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, yesterday, 5 to 0. The Lions are now in third place in the standing with three victories and two defeats.

Columbia made nine hits off Abraham Serevsky '32, who went the route for the losers. J. W. Bradley '31 Columbia right fielder, made the longest hit of the game, a triple. Bradley also hit a single. Henry Stelljes Jr. '32 likewise made two hits for the Lions. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	—	5	9	0
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0

Batteries—White and Swettman; Serevsky and George. Umpires—Herold and Divinney. Time—1h. 52m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	13	5	.722
Newark	10	7	.588
Montreal	10	7	.588
Toronto	10	9	.526
Buffalo	8	9	.471
Rochester	7	10	.412
Jersey City	7	11	.389
Reading	5	12	.294

RESULTS MAY 6

Newark 5, Rochester 4.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 3.
Reading 6, Buffalo 5.
Baltimore 8, Montreal 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	14	6	.636
Memphis	13	9	.591
Little Rock	10	9	.526
Atlanta	11	10	.524
Nashville	10	10	.500
New Orleans	9	11	.450
Mobile	9	13	.409
Chattanooga	7	15	.350

RESULTS MAY 6

Birmingham 19, Atlanta 11.
Little Rock 10, New Orleans 6.
Other games postponed, rain.

SCARRITT GOES TO SENATORS

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced this morning that the Washington Senators had taken Russell Scarritt, outfielder, for the waiver price. Scarritt came to the Sox from St. Paul in 1929. It was also announced that Red Lucas, outfielder, has been sent to Galveston of the Texas League on option. The Red Sox have recalled Walter Murphy, pitcher, from New Haven of the Eastern League.

MRS. DOEG LEAVES FOR N. Y.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., May 7 (AP)—Mrs. Violet Hope Doeg, mother of John Hope Doeg, United States tennis singles champion, was on her way to New York yesterday again to be professional at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club. Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, former Wimbledon women's champion, will join Mrs. Doeg as assistant. Mrs. Doeg will be met in New York by her son on Mother's Day, May 10.

PICK-UPS

ONE cannot help notice how much better the Phillies look this season. Apparently they have not lost any of their batting power, despite the loss of O'Doul, Stevens and Thompson, for Arlett has fitted right into the outfield and is hitting No. 4, and Bartell is doing well in the infield. Bernie Friberg, the all-round player, has found second base to his liking and it is almost certain that he will stay there for good, unless he is needed elsewhere. The club is also getting better pitching this season. It does not look to be headed for the cellar, but how far it will get is the question.

Jack Rothrock of the Red Sox, like Friberg, with the Phillies, has just about "found" himself at second base. Manager Shauno Collins of the Boston club said before he left his home city to engage with the Athletics that he planned to give Rothrock every chance to make good at second because he is a good batter and a fast man on the bases, in fact one of the fastest in the league. So far he has made good. Rothrock was originally an outfielder.

Wes Schulmerich, the big boy from the Pacific coast who could not hit at the beginning of the campaign for the Boston Braves, is in the game now as a regular and is going great. He is not the best fielder in the league, yet not the poorest. His powerful swing drives the ball far when he connects, and, now that he has found his batting eye, he should account for many Boston runs.

Chuck Klein, the punch of the Phillies and one of the best hitters in the game, is in a bad slump. In the last 13 times at bat he has failed to hit safely. Manager Shotton put him on the bench Wednesday when his elbow was hit with a pitched ball in batting practice. Perhaps a short layoff is just what the big outfielder needs.

The Braves have sent Charlie Wilson, third baseman, back to the Rochester club of the International League. If Wilson stayed in Boston the Braves' management was to pay Rochester $30,000 in cash. It seems, however, that Manager McKechnie was not satisfied with his playing around third nor his batting.

RICHARDS DEFEATS DOEG

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The two leading exponents of professional and amateur tennis in the United States met on the floor of the 71st regiment armory yesterday and the man who gets paid for his play won. The two players were Vincent Richards, holder of the world's professional championship, and John Hope Doeg, the former Californian who holds the United States amateur title. They played four sets, with Richards winning every one by scores of 6—0, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

ROBSON DEFEATS PORRAS

LIMA, Peru, May 7 (AP)—The Argentine Davis Cup team, en route northward to play the winner of the North American zone play at Washington, disembarked yesterday and played three matches wi Peruvian amateurs. The Argentine champion, Guillermo Robson, won from Alberto Gallo Porras, the Peruvian champion, 6—2, 6—2, in one of the matches. The players resumed their voyage in the afternoon.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Carnegie 104, W and J 30.
Lafayette 90, Bucknell 36.

Clyde A. Storer New N. B. A. A. President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 7—Clyde A. Storer of this city has been made president of the National Billiard Association of America, to succeed G. Raymond Collins, who resigned May 1. Mr. Storer, for three years in charge of professional players, now takes charge of both amateur and professional promotional matters. Collins was president for two years.

T. H. Boylan, secretary-counsel for the association, made the following official announcement:

"Mr. G. Raymond Collins, president of the National Billiard Association of America, tendered to the board of directors his resignation as president to be effective as of May 1, 1931, and his resignation has been accepted.

"Mr. C. A. Storer, vice-president and tournament director, succeeds to the office of president and shall perform all duties devolving upon the office of president until the election of officers at the next annual meeting. The officers of the National Billiard Association regret Mr. Collins' professional business forced him to resign and his devotion to the Association during his office will be missed."

The new president will leave within a few days on an American tour, in which he will cover more than 25,000 miles, for the purpose of arranging for sectional tournaments for the professions and amateurs. The tentative schdule already calls for more than 200 tournaments during the 1931-32 season, which is double the tournament activity for the last year.

OVER the NET

WHILE systems of floodlighting football and baseball fields in Canada and the United States have been used extensively, tennis fans and players in Canada have not had this convenience as a permanent fixture. But a few days ago Art Collinge, president of the Westward Tennis Club, Montreal, announced that his club will have six lighted courts this season. There will be eight lighting units with three 1500-watt lamps in each unit, which will be erected on steel poles 30 feet high. All lighting will come from the front and back of each court, which is claimed by lighting engineers to be the ideal system. While the lighting system will cost in the neighborhood of $2500, no additional fees will be charged for use of the lighted courts.

Vincent Richards, who is going to play a series of professional tennis matches against William T. Tilden 2d, says Big Bill is not responsible for his tennis development. "It is true that I played and won the United States doubles championship with Big Bill and that naturally I picked up some fine pointers from him. It so happens, however, that the old-time ranking star, Fred Alexander, is the man who took me in hand when I was 15, taught me the game and advised me in tournament play. He should get whatever credit is due for my tennis feats of the past 13 years. I learned the lessons so well that I am the present American professional champion." One of the matches between the two stars will be played in the Boston Garden May 12.

Richards is at the weight of 142 pounds, which is his best playing avoirdupois. He trained John W. Van Ryn and George M. Lott Jr. before these two amateur stars sailed for the French championships.

The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association has been advised that permission has been granted the British Wightman Cup team to give exhibitions in Montreal and Toronto, following their matches with the United States women's team in late August, according to an Associated Press report from Toronto.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Philip F. Neer, both of San Francisco, recently paired to defeat Mary Greef, University of Southern California, and Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 7—5, 7—5, in a match played in Los Angeles.

Phil Neer and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, first ranking tennis player in the United States, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stratford got together recently in the courts of the California Tennis Club and battled for the doubles championship of California. Mrs. Harper and Neer winning the title at 7—5, 5—7, 6—1. This championship should have been decided last June when the state tournament was held, but it was crowded off the courts. Since then the match was repeatedly postponed for one reason or another.

The following list gives the names and scores of the winners and runnerup in the Ojai Valley tennis tournament held in April:

Men's Singles—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Vines and Ray Casey, San Francisco, 6—4, 7—5.

Women's Singles—Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, defeated Miss Weisel and Larry Hall, Palo Alto, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Intercollegiate Doubles—Keith E. Gledhill and Ben B. Eastman, Stanford University, defeated Clifford Robbins and Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4.

PONZI RETAINS LEAD

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Playing two games yesterday, Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia suffered his second defeat in the Strand all-star pocket billiard tournament, but retained his lead by coming back to turn in a victory. Joseph Diehl of Rockford, Ill., overwhelmed the Philadelphian, 125 to 36, in the afternoon game, which lasted 17 innings. Diehl had a high run of 52, while Ponzi's best was 15. In the second game Ponzi defeated Marcel Camp of Detroit, 125 to 111, in seven innings. He had a high run of 38, while Camp did somewhat better with 46. Ponzi leads the standing with eight victories and two defeats, while Onofrio Lauri of New York has won seven games and lost three.

JURADO SCORES 68 IN PRACTICE

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 7 (AP)—It didn't take Jose Jurado, Argentine professional, long to master the niceties of the Southport and Ainsdale Golf Club course where the $7500 Southport open will be played next week. He went around the 6398-yard course in 68 strokes today against par of 73. Jurado came to Southport only this week to practice for the tournament.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULT

Harvard 19, Boston R. C. 3.

YANKEES WIN SERIES, 2 TO 1

Have Edge on Senators for First Time Since 1929

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	12	6	.667
New York	11

GRAMERCY PARK CELEBRATES ON ITS CENTENNIAL

Portraits of Founders of Exclusive New York Area Look On

By BARROW LYONS
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—The portraits of men and women who lived in Gramercy Square 100 years ago, many of whose names are well known to almost every American, looked down the other night upon a gathering of their descendants and latterday friends at a reception at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Square. The occasion was the opening event of the centenary celebration of the laying out of the park by Samuel B. Ruggles in 1831.

The portraits and historical relics shown privately yesterday will be on exhibit during May. Almost a year has been spent by Mrs. Edmund Greacen and Miss Marion Hennion of the National Arts Club, in tracing and assembling the collection, all of which has been lent.

To those guests with imagination, the pictures and other remembrances of an earlier day, suggested vivid scenes of a charming society that once lived upon the venerable square.

Carefully preserved in glass cases were the gay costumes worn in Gramercy Square a century ago—wedding and party dresses, house dresses and children's garments. In other cases were the ornaments they wore—jewelry, fans and trinkets, engraved stationery and formal invitations—relics that brought the people who used them so clearly into the foreground that it seemed almost as if the proud and friendly pictures on the walls breathed and smiled at the guests who moved in smart, modern attire about the floor.

There in the group on the wall was Peter Cooper, with his fringe of white whiskers setting off his ruddy, studious countenance. Near him were his close friends, Cyrus Field, who laid the first transatlantic cable, and charming Mrs. Field, plump and smiling. Just across the room was the keen, whimsical countenance of James Harper, founder of Harper Brothers, and beside him the first Mrs. Harper. There, too, was the wealthy man of the group, Alexander Lawrence, who owned the first art gallery in New York. He was a shipping man and is shown with the conventional spyglass in his hand.

In a corner, well beyond the presence of Mr. Lawrence's portrait, one of his descendants was telling a small group an anecdote of his forbear. It seems that when Peter Cooper went to Mr. Lawrence and asked him to put some of his wealth behind the Field project, he refused to coöperate.

"Lay a cable across the Atlantic Ocean!" he exclaimed to his family, when telling them about Mr. Cooper's request. "Im afraid Peter has gone clean crazy. It certainly is too bad."

Gramercy Park is one of the few spots in the modern Gotham of superskyscrapers that still preserves a touch of the fine old atmosphere of gentility and refinement that once was New York. On the south and west sides of the square are some of the old homes that graced it in earlier times, but apartment buildings have pushed the old houses aside on the north and east, and tower skyward, crowding in from all sides.

But the old park that fills the square is still intact, surrounded by an iron fence that keeps out all save those who possess keys to the gates—a privilege accorded only to those who live in the square. Many of the trees of the park are well preserved; the borders of the paths are filled with flowers, and children play about the fountain as gayly as they did when it was first installed, almost a century ago.

In the portrait collection there is only one representation of Mr. Ruggles, who laid out the square. It is a daguerreotype, but his sons and daughters are bravely done in oils. There is one of John Rathbone Ruggles, eldest son of Samuel B., painted in 1851 by Camphausen; there is one of Mrs. George Templeton Strong, a daughter, and another of a grandson, John Ruggles Strong.

There is a lively portrait of Gov. Enos T. Throop, who occupied the Executive Mansion in Albany when Gramercy Park was laid out, and one of Walter Bowne, Mayor of the City of New York at that time. There is a portrait of Washington Irving, whose home was "just down the lane" in Irving Place, and a small piano from his home—one of the first pianos to be imported into this country. Upon a piano rack is a book of charming ballads and dances published in 1841, engraved with many scrolls and cullcues.

Near by is a case in which are remembrances of the wedding of L. B. Martin to Cornelia Lawrence, daughter of Alexander M. Lawrence, at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, in 1839. Beside the pointed bodice of corded white silk, with a fichu in point lace and orange blossoms which the bride wore, is a little book covered with white silk, upon which in gold letters there appears "Whisper to a Bride." And there is a splendid wedding cake, the gorgeous sugar crust of which never has been desecrated by a knife.

There, too, is a portrait of Emma Thursby, known once as "the Patti of America," who lived at 34 Gramercy Square most of her life; and there is a bit of embroidery she did at the age of 6. Not far away is the portrait of Edwin Booth, who lived next door to the National Arts home in the building now occupied by the Players' Club. The Arts Club building was once the home of Samuel Tilden.

On May 16 there will be a garden party in the park—all in the costumes of 1831. The party will be graced by the presence of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; Governor Throop, Mayor Bowne, and others prominent in the nation, state and city. There will be dancing on the park lawn by the children and addresses by the president and others.

It Takes a Key to Get Into This Parking Place—Cars Not Allowed

Upper left, Keystone

PRIVATE GROUNDS—KEEP OFF

Upper Left—General View of Gramercy Park, New York City. Only Those Living in Buildings Surrounding Park Are Entitled to Keys. Upper Right—Statue of Edwin Booth as Hamlet in the Park. Bottom—North Main Gate.

VISCOUNT CECIL URGES COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Great Peace Advocate Calls for Signatures to Aid Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The international declaration in support of world disarmament which is being put forward for signature in 26 countries is commended to all supporters of peace by Viscount Cecil.

In a letter to the organizers of the declaration, Lord Cecil says: "It is of the utmost importance that we should be able to convince the governments of the world that their peoples are determined on obtaining from the Disarmament Conference a large step in the direction of the complete abolition of aggressive armaments. The declaration, if largely signed here and in other countries, will be of great assistance for this purpose."

The declaration, which is to be presented at the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva next February, originated with the Women's International League, but, as the chairman of that society's disarmament campaign committee has pointed out, it has been taken up so widely that in Great Britain at least it has become almost a national declaration.

Forty-five important societies are coöperating in it, including the League of Nations Union. Every Nonconformist church of importance has circularized all its ministers (totaling nearly 10,000), urging them to sign the declaration themselves and to bring it to the notice of their congregations for signature. Canon Donaldson has taken the same step as regards 2000 clergymen of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Wales has signed and many bishops, both English and Welsh.

The declaration has also a strong political backing, and Arthur Henderson was the chief speaker at a meeting held in the Queen's Hall, London, to further the declaration.

Toward the end of April nearly 400,000 signatures had been obtained in Great Britain alone. But, as the organizers point out, the average during the next six months should be 5000 a day.

The Welsh campaign is nearly finished. A wonderful house-to-house canvass was carried on there, and in one county one person out of every five of the total population signed. To carry due weight, Miss Edith Zangwill, chairman of the committee, says, from Great Britain at least 1,000,000 signatures are needed, and copies of the declaration and explanatory leaflets can be obtained from the Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, W. C. 1.

Oglethorpe to Give Bachelor of Arts Degree to Students of Radio Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The radio school of Oglethorpe University, WJTL, will permit a student who tunes in regularly to get his Bachelor of Arts Degree if he matriculates in the right way and will take his sciences and mathematics in classroom, according to announcement by the president of the college. Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, who further states that the radiocasting will begin June 8, 1931.

The teaching of mathematics and experimental sciences requiring visual demonstration will not be possible over the radio until television has been perfected, Dr. Jacobs said. Students for these courses register by mail and those courses which are open to them over the radio include a modern language, either French or German, a history of the more ponderous sciences, such as astronomy, geology, anthropology, paleontology, and a general course of sociology, an introduction to psychology and mental hygiene.

Tentative courses are being considered in the fundamentals of education, and a class in American history and a class in Biblical history.

Two-thirds of the work toward an A. B. degree can be done over the radio. Registration can be made by mail and tuition will be paid. Notes will be taken on the lectures. For those desiring credit monthly examinations will be given, and there will be no entrance requirements. All who care to tune in without getting credit, without matriculating or paying any tuition, are welcome to do so.

The classes are scheduled to last an hour and a half, six days a week, totaling nine hours a week. This amounts to three times as much as can be obtained on the average subject at the university itself in that time, and will permit the radio student to cover ground more rapidly, thus finishing the prescribed course more quickly.

The radio will have a range of from 15 to 25 miles. Formal dedication of the new station is planned for the evening of May 23. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York is to be among those invited to be honor guests, it is stated.

Research Grants Awarded Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Grants in aid of research in the social sciences have been awarded to 10 members of the faculties of southern colleges and universities by the southern regional committee of the Social Science Research Council of New York, it was announced here by Prof. Benjamin B. Kendrick of the North Carolina College for Women, chairman of the committee.

Made possible by an appropriation to the council by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, these grants were established to facilitate the completion of important investigations in historical, social, economic and political problems of special interest to the South, and to stimulate the provision of more liberal support for social research in southern educational institutions.

On the basis of a regional competition a limited number of grants are to be given annually.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Heroes of Many Lands

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN
Author of "Heroes of Peace."

Simon Bolivar, Liberator and Statesman [1783-1830]

THE hour of the siesta was over and in Caracas, in Venezuela, the people resumed their labor. But it was still very warm, for it was the 25th of July, in the year 1783.

However, in the house of Don Juan Vicente de Bolivar it was cool. Palms and rare tropical trees shaded the stone-paved court and fountains of clear water, played musically here and there.

With the murmur of the fountains mingled the hum of deep voices of men and the laughter of dark-eyed women.

Then into the patio came Don Juan and behind him in the arms of a motherly, colored nurse appeared a little babe.

One and all the company moved forward to see this tiny child, who was but a day old and who had just been christened.

"We have named him Simón," said the father proudly. "Who knows but what he will be as great as that first Simón Bolivar, who founded our family in South America. He settled in these parts in the sixteenth century, nearly 300 years ago. And in 1589 he was chosen to go to court to intercede for Venezuela. The King of Spain made him many promises and Venezuela was the better for his going. Perhaps this babe who bears his great name will help Venezuela also!"

There were murmurs of approval and many good wishes for the babe, who had just been named Simon José Antonio de la Santisima Trinidad de Bolivar, with y Palacios tacked on the end, for his mother, as was the custom.

Great plans were made for the upbringing of Simón who was the fourth child of his parents. Don Juan said he would send him to Spain for his education so that he would be fitted to take his place in the world. There were no colleges in the Spanish Colonies, for the King of Spain said that Spanish Americans had no use for education, that it was not for colonials.

Don Juan was not to carry out his plans. Before he was 10 years old Simón was an orphan and his uncle took charge of his education.

Boyhood Days in Caracas

Of all the teachers chosen for the lad he loved Simón Rodriguez the best. To Rodriguez the little lonely, restless, misunderstood and neglected child opened his heart. Any day the two might be seen together wandering along the streets in Caracas, a tall, dark teacher and an auburn-haired boy with dark, alert eyes. They were always earnestly talking, for Rodriguez taught the child many things in their conversations.

What interested little Simón the most was the story of Christopher Columbus.

He liked to hear how that great Admiral sailed to the New World and how on the lands he discovered he planted the Spanish banner and took possession in the names of Ferdinand and Isabella, monarchs of Spain.

He loved to hear of the great Spanish galleons which sailed back to Spain heavy-laden with gold and silver and emeralds from the mines, precious woods from the forests and pearls from the sea.

The boy's eyes would dance when these tales were told to him, but when Rodriguez, who was a patriot, told of the oppressions of the Spaniards, how they put heavy taxes upon the colonies, how they would allow no article to be made in the South American colonies which could be made in Spain and sold to them at high prices, how the governors sent over ruled with iron hands and punished severely all those who dared to speak a word against their rule or against the church, his eyes grew dark with indignation. And when Rodriguez told him that in Spain it was held to be a disgrace to be born an American he would say to Rodriguez:

"Why do we Venezuelans stand for this?"

Rodriguez would answer:

"It will always be thus while Spain sends her governors to rule us. The King is not wholly to blame. It is because the governors hold us in such contempt."

"Then Venezuela should shake off the rule of Spain!" Simón would cry. "South America should be like the United States of North America, free and independent."

It was so the two talked, whether riding over the vast acres of the plantation, San Mateo, on the mountain sides where their great herds of cattle grazed, or in the town house in Caracas. Always their conversation was of the affairs of Venezuela, and so in the heart of this child was planted a longing to be of service to Venezuela, to help her gain her freedom.

Rodriguez did not tell Simón that he was heir to the great lands he traveled over, that he owned silver mines or that he would be a man of great wealth—not until many years had passed.

When Simón was about 16 his uncle decided to send him to Spain to finish his education, for Rodriguez the patriot had been forced to flee from the country and from the wrath of the Spanish governor.

In Madrid

In Madrid he lived at court with an uncle who was a favorite of the King. He played tennis with the young Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand, who was a very poor loser, and he studied law in the college.

While he lived at court he met and married Maria del Toro and the young couple went to San Mateo to live. Simón was 18 and Maria almost 16. Soon, however, Maria passed on and Simon, because of his loneliness, for he loved her greatly, plunged into the gay life of Paris.

There Rodriguez found him and proposed a walking tour. It was just the thing that Simón enjoyed and together, with knapsacks on their backs, and canes in their hands they wandered through Italy.

Again their conversation was of the oppression of Spain in Venezuela and in the other South American colonies.

Upon Mount Aventine in Rome Simón, fired with patriotism, made a vow never to rest until he had helped his country to free herself from Spain.

The young man who made this vow was no longer auburn-haired. His hair was coal black and curly and he wore it long. His face was thin and had high cheek bones and on either side were black whiskers. Even though he was not tall, only about five foot six, he had a commanding, distinguished appearance and drew all to him by his charm.

While they were in Rome Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself King of Italy. Up to the time Napoleon became Emperor of France, Bolivar had admired him greatly, but when he crowned himself King he lost all respect for him. That selfish greed for personal power did not seem true patriotism to Simón and so he would not attend the coronation.

Just at this time Spain was in difficulties over her own affairs and since peaceful methods had failed, it seemed a good time to strike a blow for freedom. Back to Venezuela Simón hurried and became the head of the patriot army.

A little later he was sent, with two others, to England to plead the cause of freedom for Venezuela. And there he met Gen. Francisco de Miranda, an exiled patriot of Venezuela.

Together they went back home. And on the fifth of July, 1811, the people declared themselves free and independent and set up their barred flag, red, yellow and blue.

But independence had to be fought for and the terrible struggle lasted 20 years.

When the war was over Simón Bolivar had liberated three countries—Venezuela, Colombia and Peru—and he had founded a fourth, which was named after him, Bolivia.

He had formed Venezuela and Colombia into a republic called Great Colombia, and had been her President and written her constitution. But discord came and Venezuela formed a republic of her own and he was exiled. Finally, Great Colombia was split up into three countries—Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia.

He had built schools as he took possession of the cities and had set up printing presses and bookshops, so that his people might be well educated.

For 20 years Bolivar's life was one of high adventures, of alternating victory and defeat. But in spite of this he dreamed of peace, and hoped to heal the unhappy sense of disunion which was so contantly at work.

He dreamed of making a united continent and hoped to combine all of the states of South America into a government like that of the United States of North America. He dreamed of something like an American League of Nations where disputes would be settled in a court and so do away with wars. But very few envoys came to Panama in answer to his invitation to meet to plan this, and his great scheme was a failure.

However, President Monroe of the United States of America recognized these new republics in South America. At that time he issued his famous declaration to Congress which is known as the Monroe Doctrine. He said the United States would regard it as an act unfriendly to her if any European nation tried to gain a foothold in North or South America, by whatever means, or if they tried to require any new establishment in the New World.

Simón Bolivar, the great liberator, who has been called the "Washington of South America," became known the world over for his generosity and his unselfishness, for his courage and his patriotism.

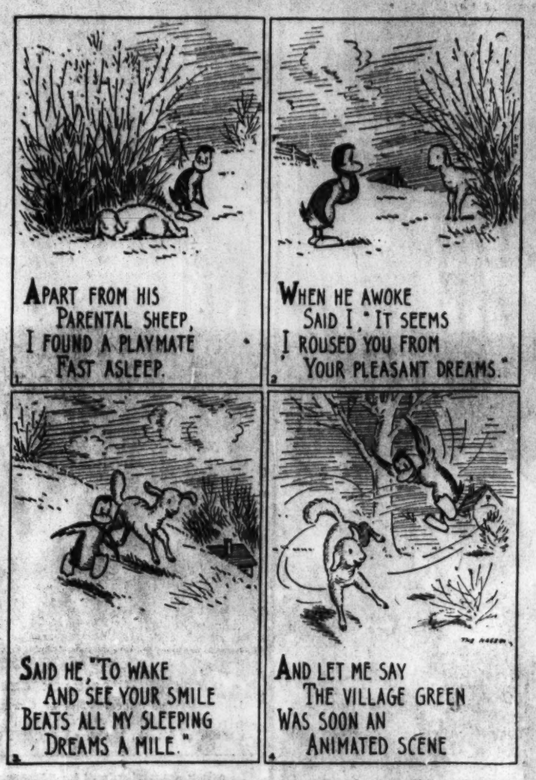
No man ever desired to hold office less, for he wished to be just a citizen: no man was more sincere in his regard for his country. All he had to give he gave to his native land—his wealth, the benefit of his keen mind and himself. And when he passed on, it was in exile almost friendless and in a borrowed nightshirt.

Years later the republics of South America realized that they would not have been free without his help. Now he is regarded as their greatest hero and pictures of Simón Bolivar are on the stamps of several countries and statues of this great statesman stand in many lands.

*Simón Bolivar pronounced Seemón Boleevar.

[Articles in this series will appear on the first Thursday in each month.]

The Adventures of Waddles


APART FROM HIS PARENTAL SHEEP, I FOUND A PLAYMATE FAST ASLEEP.
WHEN HE AWOKE SAID I, "IT SEEMS I ROUSED YOU FROM YOUR PLEASANT DREAMS."
SAID HE, "TO WAKE AND SEE YOUR SMILE BEATS ALL MY SLEEPING DREAMS A MILE."
AND LET ME SAY THE VILLAGE GREEN WAS SOON AN ANIMATED SCENE

Wonders of Bird-Land Architecture

WITH the advent of spring the thoughts of bird lovers turn to those feathered architects building their cozy dwellings in hedge and field, in wood and garden. Though they have only beak and claw to serve as tools, both American and British birds prove themselves efficient plasterers, masons, carpenters, raft builders and designers; but no less skillful, though less familiar, are the birds of other lands who weave and sew and tailor.

Closely related to crows and starlings, but far more ambitious, are the Bower birds who live in Australia and in the islands round about. They make rustic bowers, green pavilions and gardens, delightful structures that are among the most remarkable and most interesting examples of bird architecture.

The gardener bird, the bower bird of New Guinea, is one of the most remarkable of this species. He has a garden with flower beds on which he spends a great deal of time and energy. The Italian naturalist, Dr. Beccari, first gave a description of these fairy gardens to the world. He says:

"The Amblyornis selects a flat, even place around the trunk of a small tree, about as thick and as high as a medium-sized walking stick. It begins by constructing at the base of the tree a kind of cone, chiefly of moss, of the size of a man's hand. The trunk of the tree becomes the central pillar, and the whole building is supported by it. On the top of the central pillar twigs are then methodically placed in a radiating manner resting on the ground, leaving an aperture for the entrance: thus is obtained a very regular and conical hut. When the work is complete many other branches are placed so as to make the whole quite firm and impermeable to wet. A circular gallery is left between the walls and the central cone, the whole bower being about three feet in diameter. . . . Before the cottage is a meadow of moss: this is brought to the spot and kept free from grass, stones or anything that may offend the eye. On this green turf, flowers and fruit of bright colors are placed so as to form a pretty little garden. . . . As soon as the objects are faded, they are moved to the back of the hut."

In the building of such a charming pavilion with its green central pillar, its green floor (often glittering with the scattered wing cases of beetles) its tasteful arrangement of orchids and gay flowers, and above all by the garden in front, it would seem that the height of bird architecture had been reached; but the Golden Bowerbirds of Queensland goes further. It builds a village with a triumphal arch in the center of it.

It erects two pyramids, each having a tree or bush as a central support, to a height of five or six feet. The distance between the pyramids is spanned by an arch of creepers designed by this bird, and overhung and interwoven with more decorative vegetable matter. Clusters of green berries, very like grapes, hang from the arch, also flowers and bright leaves.

The tailor bird of India is well-named, for he uses his beak as a needle and various fibrous grasses as thread, and with these he sews together two leaves to form the outer walls of the nest. Making holes with his beak in the edges of the leaves, he runs a thread through the holes, alternately and methodically, till having accomplished that task, there remains nothing but to knot the end of the thread to prevent it slipping. The nest is then furnished with cotton, wool, and any other soft materials that are available.

There are several species of weaver bird, but none more energetic and skillful than the social weavers of South Africa. These feathered builders often choose a mimosa tree in which to pile the bushman's grass of which the great nest is primarily constructed. A bunch of this grass is laid across a sturdy branch, the ends hanging down so that they can be plaited and woven together. Bunches of the grass are added to this slender foundation till a great round hollow structure is formed. Into this thatched round abode the birds build their nests, sometimes a colony of three or four hundred nests being sheltered within the "hostel."

Many pages could be written on the arts and crafts of the birds of other lands, but those already mentioned act as indicators to the exciting paths traversed by the student of ornithology.

Mail Bag

Aberdeen, Scotland

Dear Editor:

We get the Monitor regularly and I like the Mail Bag very much. I shall be 12 in June and should like very much to get letters from boys of about my own age from anywhere, especially from British Colonies. My brother Charles and I are very interested in stamps and he would also like to get letters from boys of about nine.

Aberdeen is sometimes called "the Silver City," because the houses are made of gray granite. There is a big university here and a beautiful harbor and a big railway station. There is a lovely lighthouse at Girdle Ness not far from here. I am interested in model aircraft, fretwork, stamps and natural history, and play golf, Rugby and cricket.

Hoping to get some nice letters.

Peter M.

Southern Rhodesia, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am writing to the Monitor as I should love to have a pen-friend in America. I live on a farm with my mother, father, and two brothers. We have a lovely tennis court, so quite often our neighbors, who live 2½ miles away, come over and we have great times.

Sometimes I go off on horseback with my brothers. It is really lovely in the early morning to go for a quick ride. Through our farm we have a running river with willow trees on either side. In one of them I have a hammock, and on the river a little canoe.

Rhodesia is a lovely country. In the part where we live it is very flat, but here and there one can see a little hill rise above the beautiful evergreen trees. In the bush we get plenty of birds, buck, and snakes. Sometimes buck destroy the vegetable garden, but as soon as it is fenced, they go elsewhere for food.

I am 16, and go to boarding school in Salisbury. It is a big school with about 600 pupils, but not all boarders. I hope I shall soon have a pen-friend, as I should love to hear all about America, and how the schoolgirls spend their holidays too.

Marjorie M.

Eminence, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Although I come in the "over twenty" class, I am just a youth when it comes to hobbies and outdoor sports. I live in what is called the "Big Springs Country" of the Ozarks. We have here some of the largest and most beautiful springs in the world. Within a radius of 50 miles of Eminence there are 18 springs that give from 5,000,000 to 500,000,000 gallons of water daily. They are really rivers gushing from the earth. We have six state parks near here. The State of Missouri is trying to preserve her natural beauty by establishing state parks. We have 14 such parks now. One of them is at Mark Twain's birthplace.

I am interested in all outdoor life and my hobby is collecting data on folklore. I want correspondents, especially in foreign countries, who are interested in customs and folklore. I have made a careful study of the Ozark country and shall be glad to tell about it.

O. Ernest R.

Wollaston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have followed your Mail Bag for some time, the urge to write did not become strong enough until I saw Kenneth P. named as interested in chess. I have written to him.

Will you kindly enter my name as wishing to correspond with boys anywhere in the world, or on Mars if possible! I speak English and French and a little Latin, Spanish, German, and Swedish. I am especially interested in horticulture, landscape gardening, chess, dramatics, coins, books and people. If age makes any difference, I am 19.

Kenneth Norton A.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Marie N. (12), Chicago, Ill. Collecting stamps.
Ruth S. (13), Blackbutte, Ore. Especially from Florida and California. Interested in art, sewing and reading.
Joan P. (15), Huddersfield, Yorks, Eng. Especially from Australia.
Janet H. (17), Wilmington, Calif.
Carla L. (17), Hamburg, Ger.
Olivette P. (17), Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Alice C. (18), Berkeley, Calif. Interested in books, traveling, horses and sports.
Audrey L. (20), Oakland, Calif. Especially from foreign countries.

For Boys

Penley W. (15), Marysville, Wash.
William H. (15), Hollywood, Calif.
Wilhelm P. (17), Berlin, Ger. Interested in music and world history.
Frederick E. (18), University City, Mo. Especially from Spain, Germany, France, Hawaii and the Azores.

Over 20

Geraldine B., Seattle, Wash.
Jewel H., Chicago, Ill.
Gertrude P., Everett, Wash.
Margaret H., Gretna, Man., Can. Especially from foreign lands.
O. B. (Mr.), Montesano, Wash.
Johannes D. Correspond in German, English or Spanish.
Noel P., London, Eng. (Australian now in London). From England, France and Boston. Interests—anything from working passages around the world on boats to writing poems and paragraphs for the paper.

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Junior, intermediate and senior girls. All camp activities—experienced counsellors. Screened sleeping cabins.
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Member Camp Directors' Association

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FOR GIRLS—Established 1927
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Susquehanna 7-1543

Please Be Sure
to mention The Christian Science Monitor when you write to camps advertised on this page. By so doing, you will enable them to check the returns received from Monitor advertising.

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For girls in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of Christian girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska, Directors. 436 Fairfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.
After June 1st, Dingman's Ferry, Pa.

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Cape Cod camp for girls. Orleans, Mass. Juniors and Seniors. Horseback riding and motor trips to all parts of the Cape included in fee. Overnight horseback trips, sailing. Booklet. MRS. BESSIE J. H. RAND, 19 Hemenway Rd., Salem, Mass.

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For 40 Christian Girls 8-17
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Box C, 2 Abbott Street, Danvers, Mass.

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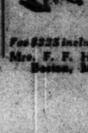
Pleasant Lake, New London, N. H.
Lake Sunapee Region

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Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring if desired. Booklet.
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Christian Science Society in Village. Hiking, swimming, tennis, volley ball and other outdoor sports with Counsellors. Horseback riding. For girls from 7 to 18 years. $25 per week or $200 for season.
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SIXTEENTH SEASON
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WATER SPORTS
Horseback Riding, Tennis, Over-Night Trips
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Counselor Staff Complete

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An land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
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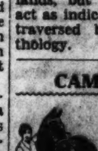
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Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
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A safe, progressive, Christian summer camp for boys 6-15. Home environment, pure food, personal direction. $200 covers all expenses, easy terms.
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Christian Science church services available every Sunday.

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Pownal, Vt. For Christian Boys 8-18.
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ELEVENTH SEASON
June 30th to September 1st, 1931
Address: Wallace Greene Arnold, 211 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Campers may attend Christian Science services each Sunday.

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Certain camps make a feature of horseback riding while others specialize in swimming and water sports. Many camps offer tutoring in almost any subject upon payment of a small additional fee.

The rates for the season begin at $125 and range upward. For full information about any of these camps write to its director.

Camp advertisements are published in the Monday and Thursday issues of the Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

Words, Words, Words

THE romantic poets and sentimentalists without number have been trying for a century and more to make us believe that only children are capable of wonder. This is so pessimistic a view, implying as it does that the best of experience is over before we know it has begun, that we are almost in duty bound to recognize its falsity. The mysteries of this world are not really so superficial or so soon plumbed and disposed of as this theory would indicate. And the fact is—a fact which the sentimentalists might have discovered for themselves if they had been a little more observant of children and less determined to cry down maturity—that children take almost everything for granted and therefore wonder scarcely at all. Nothing is really mysterious to them, because they do not know enough to realize their own ignorance.

Suppose we tell a child that the name of a certain domestic quadruped is "cat." When he hears that monosyllable, does he whom Wordsworth calls our "best philosopher" suddenly recall, as the scholar may, that the name was first spoken beside the Nile thousands of years ago, when animals of this species originally took up their abode with man? And does he know that the word has been used in almost every European language ever since, showing that the animal was introduced from Egypt into Europe? Not at all. Quite undisturbed by all such lore and unamazed at the power of a three-letter word to guide us through labyrinths of commercial history and exploration, he is at first wholly absorbed in the effort to pronounce the syllable, and his effort is for some time ludicrously unavailing. And even when he can pronounce it, has he any notion of that other mystery, our delicate management of the complex organs of utterance? No; he is neither phonetician nor etymologist, and the total wonder of language, that "Rubicon that divides man from the beast," leaves him entirely unimpressed.

This fairly obvious fact is worthy of mention, not merely for the correction of a sentimental attitude toward childhood, but also because it may suggest that, if we ourselves do not deeply feel the mystery and strangeness of words, the reason lies not in our superior knowledge but in our ignorance of them. If words do not amaze us, it must be because we take them for granted, as the child does. Never is it the great linguist, master of many languages, who ceases to marvel at words. Rather, he is just beginning to comprehend what wonderful things they are. A few other mysteries we find the clues to, and most others we ignore or forget; but the wonder of words increases pace by pace with our knowledge of them, and he who knows them best marvels most.

For consider: do we know where they came from? Have we any defensible theory about the bridging of that mighty chasm between the gibbering of the ape and the speech of Demosthenes? Scholars have advanced a dozen hypotheses concerning the origin of language, and they are about equally absurd, far-fetched, unsatisfactory. One who has examined them all is at length ready to admit that he does not know how words first came to be. Their very existence is mysterious.

And then, a greater wonder still. Take down any Greek grammar and turn to the pages dealing with accidence; run the eye down those serried paradigms of verbs, nouns, pronouns; study the numerous and extremely precise uses of the Greek participle; and then ask yourself whether you, with the total vocabulary of the Greek language at your disposal, could have arranged it in an order so clear, so beautiful, and so fitted for use. You could not, nor could the greatest linguistic genius. What towering intellect was it, then, that produced this most perfect of all mediums of human expression? It was not any one man who did this but thousands and millions of men and women and children, all of them utterly illiterate, quite unschooled, wanderers on the face of the earth and dwellers in the wilderness. And they did not perform the feat in one vast convention. They worked one by one and far apart, not knowing one another; and not one of them ever knew or guessed that he was helping to form and frame the Greek tongue. Without a plan, without a leader, without even any clear intention, they made the Greek language ready for Sophocles and Plato, able to bear the heaviest burdens of meaning that words have ever borne and able to soar also on wings that we cannot, after these two thousand years, overtake. It is almost as though ten million men stumbling blindfolded through a wilderness should each throw a stone at haphazard, and that then, long after they had passed by, it should be found that they had built a temple. There is a wonder, though not one suited to childish comprehensions. And there, certainly, is one of the most amazing feats that we have performed on this planet. Ah, when we wish to think well of ourselves and to point with pride at our human achievements, we shall do well now and then not to speak of the aeroplane or even of the linotype machine but rather of the Greek verb. Any creature that can make that, and especially in the offhand way in which it was made, can do anything. The student of language finds proof on every hand that man is constantly building better than he knows.

Such a student encounters innumerable instances of the power words have to change, like the Old Man of the Sea, and yet remain all the while completely themselves. He sees the two Latin words "per" and "sonare," which can mean nothing, one would say, except "to sound through," veer and shift and transform themselves until they have come to mean a person. He sees two other Latin words, meaning "long-beard," travel up and down Europe until they have come to rest in the word "lumber"—and in the course of their history they have been shaped by the German invasions of Italy, by the invention and history of banking, by pawnbroking, and by the English methods of handling felled trees. Words, we observe, have experiences as unpredictable as those of sealed bottles tossed overboard in midocean, to ride the waves perhaps for centuries and to come to rest where no man knows. Yet in everything they do, or rather in all that is done to them, one discerns the pressure of humanity upon them. They reflect us at times like mirrors, and they do not always flatter. What are we to infer concerning the employers of the past from the fact that the strong dark word "villain" once meant nothing more than a hired man working on a farm? And what trait are we to suspect in city dwellers when we learn that a "pagan" was originally nothing but a villager, and that a "heathen" was one who dwelt on the heath? Words are strange partly because we are.

We made them, somehow, or so we say. Why, then, will they not obey us? Why will they so frequently say the thing we do not mean and convey a sense we could not possibly have intended? Ah, the care we take with them—or should take! Yet it is never quite enough. They may be our children, but they are not quite our servants, and they have careers of their own. But even as our children they ought at least to come when we call, and they do not always. Occasions arise when we need them greatly, when we simply cannot do without them, and then we may shout commandingly or croon a dulcet invitation all in vain. For a whole day or a week they may hide themselves, and then, when we have almost despaired of them, they are suddenly all about us in droves.

All these derelictions are soon forgotten and forgiven, however, when we think what they have done for us, as though of their own accord and without our suggestion or connivance. Shakespeare once dipped his quill and poised it for an instant above the paper, and eleven words crowded down upon the point. Short and simple words they were, but since that moment they have flushed ten million faces and made starry many million eyes, for the words were these: "Night thickens, and th crow makes wing to the rooky wood." Pure magic one sees. John Keats once took a mouthful of air and shaped it into "magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas, in fairylands forlorn," and since that moment the world has never been quite the same that it was before, at least for some of us. Strange it is that such a brief succession of spoken sounds, frailest and most transitory of all imaginable things, should make such a difference, or any difference whatever. But then words are strange, and they have done many such things as these. More than any other instruments or tools we have, they have helped us in our long upward climb. We have striven with them and grown strong thereby. We have wrestled with them as though they were veritably the angels that they often seem to be. The toil has been tremendous, but the rewards have been beyond all expectation or hope. O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Maine's Latest Gift

Maine has long gloried in the fact that she has so much to offer: lakes and lofty mountains from whence to view them; broad rivers, with willowed banks; grand falls and small shallow rivers, which make sweet music as they flow over their rocky beds; a rugged wave-dashed coast interspersed with lovely white beaches; bays and islands of unsurpassed beauty; magnificent forests; and, in the north, a veritable wilderness wild enough to suit the most adventurous. Maine has something to satisfy every nature and every mood.

But for years Maine kept one treasure well hidden. Then a native son wrote his autobiography, which contained the statement that Maine has everything but a desert. The State smiled! The time had come to reveal her secret. At first it was whispered merely, but it grew steadily, it spread to the north, to the south, to the east, to the west. Then the call went out: "Come and see our Maine Desert," and visitors came from near and far, even from California.

A year ago some people drove twenty-five miles to see it, and were so fascinated that they went back the next day and saw it again.

"What is it like?" I asked.

"Oh, there are sand dunes," they replied, "and it is always shifting and changing, never twice the same."

That fall I visited friends in Freeport. "Please show me your desert," I begged.

"Oh, haven't you seen it yet? We will go at sunset when it is loveliest."

It was wonderful—that long stretch of sand, bordered by trees and overhung with glowing colors. The sand was fine and firm. I longed to take off my shoes and stockings as one would on a beach, but the air was too frosty. As we walked along, my friend dug her heel into the sand several times, leaving deep sweeping lines and revealing a wealth of color; rich brown, deep chocolate, reddish tones, and ochres.

"There are twenty-nine different shades and colors," she said. "I know a spot where the sand is blue; but I fear it will be too dark when we get there. We really need the bright sunlight to see the colors at their best."

It was a fascinating game. I found dainty lavender, and at one place a tinge of green showed on the surface. But it grew dark before we had covered half the length of the desert, so we reluctantly turned back.

I loved it then; for it reminded me of our pasture at home when it was covered with snow. The sand looked whiter, and I noticed that only the tips of the bushes showed, that some of the small birch trees were almost buried. There was a huge drift near the entrance.

"Geologists have been here, but even they cannot explain it," my friend said.

"Ah, Maine," I thought, "so your gift is a mystery! But I love it all the more because of that."

Courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

An Original Design for Embroidery, by J. F. Bony, an Eighteenth Century French Artist

Horace's Farm

On Horace's farm, in the green
Sabine hills,
The old chestnuts bend by the mirroring rills;
The Lombardy poplars look far toward Rome—
They whisper, *"The master is never at home!"*

The nymphs in the pool peep at dawning of day,
For time cannot change their adventuring gay;
The menads come by, with their cymbals and horn.
"We saw him; he walked in the beauty of morn!"

The stones are still there, and a monument white;
The jubilant cock speeds the passing of night;
A quaint water-clock drips the long hours away;
In bowers of laurel, the thrushes make gay.

Though centuries have altered the landscape's contour.
The atmosphere clings, the old legends endure;
And summer her horn of rich plenitude spills,
On Horace's farm, in the green Sabine hills.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

Early Silver Tableware

English silver spoons of the Middle Ages were vastly different in form from the modern. Their bowls were generally fig-shaped with the narrower end near the handle. The handle was relatively short, straight, and most frequently of hexagonal section and terminated in some ornamental feature, such as the figure of an apostle, a lion, a seal or fruit. By the middle of the seventeenth century a transformation was in progress, by which the modern form was eventually attained. In the course of the development, the bowl changed from one with its narrower end near the handle, through the stage of an oval, into a bowl with the narrower end farthest from the handle. The handle meantime changed from one of thick square or hexagonal form through one which was flat and uniform throughout its length to one which was thinner in section, broadened out at its tip, and more or less curved when viewed from the side.

This transformation was apparently under way when the American silversmith began to work. . . .

Spoons had been accepted as a desirable and necessary feature of table equipment for some centuries before forks came to be so regarded. An English visitor to Italy at the beginning of the seventeenth century noted with curiosity and interest the use of forks there and proceeded to imitate the custom upon his return home. Many of the earliest forms were probably for "suckets" or sweetmeats and for small fruits such as strawberries or mulberries. Table forks did not become common until sometime after the Restoration in England and were not generally made in sets until the early eighteenth century.

The rarity of early English forks is more than equalled by that of colonial. Among the articles of silver brought to Pennsylvania by William Penn were six spoons, five sweetmeat spoons, six spoons "with a cross on them yt are used in the kitching," six others brought from Walthamstow, and six egg-spoons. In sharp contrast to the number and variety of these spoons are the two forks mentioned in the list.—C. LOUISA AVERY, in "Early American Silver."

Interlude

On a wire above a city street
A wood lark swayed with carol sweet,
And one lost step on his hurried way . . .
But the lark-song echoed down his day.

PEARL RILES CROUCH.

Výzkumné bádání

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

VÝZKUMNÉ bádání vždy pohnulo obrazotvornosti lidstva. Dobrodruzi se vydali do neznáma, staletími žili v ústrety jim neznámé hrůzám a nebezpečí a vrátili se později s živými popisy divů nových zemí. Kde těch několik srdnatých naznačilo cestu, tam mnozí následovali aby podrobili, osídlili a skládli odměny. Takto povrch země stál se lidem známým ve větší míře, hranice jejich sídlí byly rozšířeny a rozsah jejich říše byl zvětšen.

Před devatenácty sty lety přišel Ježíš z Nazaréta, kázal a zjevně dokazoval moc Ducha uzdravovati z choroby, nedostatku a z každého rozladění hmotné existence. Udělil druhým své porozumění, tak že oni také byli schopni uzdraviti nemocného, očistiti malomocného a vzkřísiti umírajícího. Stav harmonie, do kterého toto porozumění jim umožnilo vstoupiti, on porovnal s říší mého zemí a nazval ji "království nebeské." Po několika stoletích ale porozumění pro cestu do této roskošné země bylo ztraceno lidstvu. Následovalo pak pět roků, v nichž se zdálo, že není žádného skutečného léku pro neštěstí útrapy tělesnosti. V těchto stoletích lidé provádělí mnoho velkých dél výzkumného bádání na povrchu země; přece však stále prahli po pinější znalosti jediné pravé říše—království Ducha.

O něco dříve než před půl stoletím přišla jemná a zbožná žena, potomek stálečných novoanglických pionérů, jejíž milující srdce toužilo viděti dále za mezi bolestné a nečisté hmotné existence. Nebylo jiné země za tím mořem zarmoucenosti a žalu, zdali míru a bezpečí? Nebylo pro smrtelníky nějaké cesty z hlubokého lesa duchovní slepoty a nebezpečí? Nebylo rovné a spolehlivé stezky přes poušť nemocí a smrtí? Mary Baker Eddy hluboce uvažovala o těchto otázkách a svou studií životů a prací Ježíše a starých proroků našla odpovědi.

Popisujíc duší rozněcující zápasy, jimiž prošla při svých pokusech vejíti hlouběji do země Ducha, Mrs. Eddy napsala v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), na str. 226, 227: "Viděla jsem před sebou hrozný zápas. Rudé moře a pustinu; ale chvátala jsem dále vírou v Boha, důvěřujíc Pravdě, silnému osvoboditeli, že mne povede do země Křesťanské Vědy, kde pouta odpadávají a práva člověka jsou úplně známy a uznávány." Objevivší království nebeské neb Ducha, které je neviditelné hmotnému smyslu, dala návody, které se hodily myšlence všech hledajících. Výsledek tedy jejích odvážných a nesobeckých prací je ten, že každý poctivý hledající může najíti stezku Pravdy a po ní kráčeti.

Studováním jejích spisů zároveň s Bibli celé dávy nabývají porozumění Ducha, které jim umožňuje uzdravovati z nemocí a vymítati zla Jeho jménem. Toto porozumění dává schopnost těm, kteří ho nabydou, přinésti harmonii do rozladěné domácnosti, zdar hynoucímu obchodu, sílu slabým, naději ochablým, uzdravení nemocným a bohatší život na všech drahách lidské činnosti. Davy následovaly v šlépějích Mrs. Eddy, té smělé bádatelky a samy poznaly požehnanou moc, kterou mohou míti v zemi světla.

Student Křesťanské Vědy naučí se vyzkumné bádati v oblasti myšlenky. Prohlíží myšlenky, aby poznal jsou-li dobré neb zlé, pravé neb falešné. Dovídá se, že myšlenky nenávisti, závisti, sobeckosti, strachu, žádosti jsou bezcenné, škodlivé a nejsou částí jeho pravé povahy. Dovídá se, že myšlenky lásky, poctivosti, čistoty jsou dary dané Bohem jeho obrazu, člověku a jsou opravdu pomocné a inteligentní. Naučí se odepříti falešným myšlenkám místo ve svém myšlení a naučí se činiti si nárok na myšlenky Ducha jako na svoje, odleskem. Také se naučí odůvodniti svůj nárok a hájiti svého duševního majetku proti zachytralým a zlomyslným sugescím svíjectví a záhubným vlivům lidského srdce. Takto načne objevovati vesmír nesmrtelné Mysli a v něm výzkumné bádati. Naučí se milovati její velkolepé a šlechetné ideje; je občerstven jejím proudem čistých myšlenek; je vděčný za ochranu a uzdravení která tam najde. Krátce řečeno, odvahou, trpělivostí a poctivým snažením objeví a osídlí království nebeské na zemi. Jak píše Izaiáš: "Člověka spolehajícího na tě ostříháš v pokoji; v pokoji, nebo v tebe doufá."

Full Silence

The house was dark and quiet when he came into the yard, the windows glittering blankly in the full-faced moon as it shone briefly through a rift in the low-sailing clouds. So quiet it was that he climbed the porch steps on tiptoe and settled himself soundlessly on the bench by the door lest he break the charmed fullness of the silence.

Before him stretched the low darkness of the young wheat, reaching away levelly to the scrub oak thicket's molded outline on the vague horizon. Overhead the cloud rack seemed to be moving with an impalpable drift, for no breath of wind stirred the soft, flowing stillness of dark. It was as though he were shut in by a wall of lovely quiet, where all things rested, held effortlessly poised and immobile.

How long it was that he sat without moving he did not know, but the coyote's howl rippling lonesomely through the enfolding night startled him from what seemed a permanent waiting. From somewhere far behind the house another coyote answered with its voice of bubbling, wavering loneliness that was yet no protest, but a loneliness that would know nothing else, that rejoiced in its loneliness.

Afar off he heard the rain's tiny pattering feet, sweeping across the fields of young wheat, crossing the soft-dusted road with muted steps, drumming a quick measure on the stable roofs, to dance vibrantly on the porch covering above his head. Then, as swiftly as it had come, it was gone again; the rush of its tiny feet coming to him faint and sharp across the fields, leaving the house and yard laved in a cool breath that lay in the darkness in streaked layers of bright coolness against the night's warm softness.

The cat drifted from the yard like a gray shadow and lay warmly against his feet, purring in a voice that was furred with contentment, soft and indolently satisfied against the repeated plaint of the far coyote.

From the road came the sudden clink of harness metal, a muted rattle of wheels in the dust, the rise and fall of voices that blended in their subdued pitch into the enfolding quiet.

Still silently he entered the kitchen, groped for the lamp, then threw the magic of quick light about him. It uncovered to his sight the gleaming pans along the wall, throwing a brilliant white streamer through the window to strike across the carriage that drove into the yard, with the light steam rising from the horses, and the glitter of bridle clasps as they tossed their heads impatiently toward the waiting stables. . . .

Exploration

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPLORATION has always stirred the imagination of mankind. Adventurers have gone out into the unknown, and, bravely facing they knew not what of trial and danger, have afterwards returned with their accounts of the wonders of new lands. Where the courageous few have mapped the way, the many have followed to subdue, to settle, to reap the rewards. Thus the surface of the earth has in greater measure been brought within the knowledge of men, the bounds of their living have been enlarged, and the scope of their dominion increased.

Nineteen hundred years ago, Jesus of Nazareth came preaching and demonstrating the power of Spirit to heal sickness, sin, lack, and all the discords of material existence. He imparted his understanding to others, so that they, too, were able to heal the sick, cleanse the sinner, and raise the dying. The state of harmony into which this understanding enabled them to enter he likened to a realm or country, and he called it "the kingdom of heaven." But after a few centuries the understanding of the way to this delectable land was lost to humanity, and there followed hundreds of years wherein there seemed to be no certain remedy for the multitudinous ills of the flesh. During those centuries men were doing many great works in the exploration of the surface of the earth; yet they still hungered for a more complete knowledge of the one true realm—the kingdom of Spirit.

A little over a half-century ago there came a gentle and pious woman, a descendant of sturdy New England pioneers, whose loving heart yearned to see beyond the painful and sordid limits of material existence. Was there not another land beyond that ocean of sadness and heartaches, a land of peace and safety? Was there not for mortals some way out of the dense forest of spiritual blindness and danger? Was there not a straight and sure track across the desert of disease and death? Mary Baker Eddy pondered these questions deeply, and through her study of the lives and works of Jesus and the ancient prophets she found the answers.

Describing the soul-stirring struggles through which she passed in her efforts to enter more deeply into the land of Spirit, Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 226, 227), "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." Having discovered the kingdom of heaven or Spirit, which is invisible to material sense, she gave directions suitable to the thought of all seekers. Thus, as the result of her courageous and unselfish labors, it is now possible for every sincere seeker to find and follow the pathway of Truth.

Through the study of her writings, together with the Bible, multitudes are gaining the understanding of Spirit, which enables them to heal disease and cast out evils in His name. This understanding enables those who gain it to bring harmony to the discordant home, success to the failing business, strength to the weak, hope to the discouraged, healing to the sick, and more abundant life into all avenues of human activity. Multitudes have followed in the steps of Mrs. Eddy, that bold explorer, and have learned for themselves of the blessed dominion they may have in the land of light.

The student of Christian Science learns to explore the realm of thought. He examines thoughts to see if they be good or bad, true or false. He learns that thoughts of hatred, envy, selfishness, fear, lust, are worthless, harmful, and no part of his true nature. He learns that thoughts of love, honesty, purity, are God's gifts to His image, man, and are truly helpful and intelligent. He learns to deny false thoughts any place in his thinking and to claim the thoughts of Spirit as his own by reflection. He also learns to make good his claim and to defend his mental possessions against the subtle and pernicious suggestions of animality, the cruel experience of disease, and the destructive passions of the human heart. Thus he begins to discover and explore the universe of immortal Mind. He learns to love its grand and noble ideas; he is refreshed by its streams of pure thoughts; he is grateful for the protection and healing which he finds there. In short, through courage, patience, and faithful striving he discovers and inhabits the kingdom of heaven on earth. As Isaiah writes, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

The First Anemones

She saved out both her subway fares,
She went without her lunch,
To buy the first anemones—
A tiny fragrant bunch.

And all the day was changed for her.
She walked on winged feet.
Her laughter was a burst of song,
Down a forgotten street.

PEARL LUNT ROBINSON.

Africa's Greatest Missionary

A testimony of another sort, and more recent, comes from the mouth of an erstwhile heathen, or child of heathen parentage, who confesses to owing all that he values most in life to the influence of the greatest missionary Africa ever saw. It is written by Miss Mabel Shaw, and is extracted from her Journal Letter of June, 1928. Miss Shaw is Principal of the L. M. S. Livingstone Memorial Boarding School for Girls at Mbereshi among the Awemba, Cazembe's tribe. Describing a visit paid by her to a district within her radius, she gives a brief, unadorned account, memorable in its mingled pathos and beauty, of a conversation with a man still living who had once come face to face with Livingstone:

In that village there is a very old man, the last man on the Luapula who had seen David Livingstone. He had come to the camp that morning to talk to me, and he and I sat looking over the river, he once again a boy seeing the white man coming round the bend in a little dug-out. The people scattered, climbed trees, the roofs of their houses. He had fallen from the sky, they said. "He had clothing on his feet," the old man said excitedly. "I was a boy. I went near, I touched, but the head man pulled me back. 'You'll be bewitched by his medicine,' they said." Then he sat long in silence, and at last he said, as if to himself: "And he laughed, there was love in his eyes, he was not fierce."

Again the silence I dare not disturb.

"And he made a path through our land, and you his followers have come. God's Light-bringers; and more come today."

I was a very little child, seeing a great and high adventure that morning. I have never met David Livingstone as I did then. I, too, saw him coming round the bend in a little canoe, carrying all he possessed. It became holy ground. Then the others came, his followers, with all their innumerable packages. I thought of the array I came out with. He, the great saint and pioneer, God's adventurer, could put all into a little canoe; and he cut the highway of God all across this great continent, and that old man's eyes grew misty and his voice tremulous when he spoke of him, and tears came to me; and we seemed to share a wonderful thing, that old African and I on the bank of the great river.

The vignette thus etched illustrates, as perhaps no lengthy dissertation could, the indelible impression produced for good by the impact of Livingstone's personality upon the imagination of benighted Africa. . . . In the Last Journals, vol. 1, p. 309, appears this entry: "1868, June 11th.—Crossed the Mbereshi, ten yards broad and thigh deep." This is all; but under the simple memorandum, as we now see, a piece of work was unconsciously done that remains an immortal memory in the mind of at least one Negro. Here and there throughout Central Africa signs like this abound, pointing to the enlightening and uplifting influence exerted by Livingstone's mere presence upon the Africans he met day by day in his journeys. . . . Incidents like this are a sufficient demonstration of the fact that the predominant interest in his life was not that of exploration for its own sake, or that of amassing information about curious and unfamiliar features of natural history, but of bringing to bear upon heathen Africa the fraternal spirit of the Gospel of Christ.—From "Livingstone," by R. J. Campbell.

A Sewing-Basket

Grandmother's sewing-basket belonged to the delectable overflow class. No matter how much time she spent arranging the kaleidoscopic collection of threads, one or two spools always managed to leave their silky tails trailing outside. The bright yellow tape-measure lay in a serpentine coil on the top and the tiny embroidery scissors, with their points formed by a stork's bill, were close to the bottom. Then there was a pompous strawberry emery, puffed with his own importance because he could polish rusty needles into shining steel perfection before you could count ten. And if you had been very, very good all day, Grandmother would let you peep into the velvet-lined box that cradled the gold thimble which had been her grandmother's ever so long ago. With a little coaxing, she would even let you slip it on your finger for a moment.

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MARKET WAITS FOR SOMETHING TO BESTIR IT

Stocks Again Sell Off in Late Trading—Steel at New Low

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—The stock market weakened in the late trading today, as bears again concentrated on U. S. Steel and American Can. Both issues lost about two points, recording new low levels for the movement.

Other issues selling off two to three points included American Telephone, Columbia Gas, North American, Eastman, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Noranda.

Wider declines appeared in Auburn and Western Union. Transfers for the session were around 1,750,000 shares.

Chain store issues were strong. Woolworth and W. T. Grant reaching new high levels for 1931, a notable development at a time when new lows for the year or longer have been the rule.

The money market has again become surfeited with funds, with the further downward revision of bankers' acceptance rates yesterday. Call money again renewed at 1½ per cent, but funds were plentifully offered in the outside market at 1 per cent, and it is felt that the official rate may soon be ruling at the lower figure.

Rediscount Rate Cuts

Wall Street is again expectantly awaiting the action of the New York Reserve directors on the rediscount rate. Reductions of one-half of 1 per cent by the Boston and Philadelphia banks yesterday, bringing their rates down to 2 and 3 per cent, respectively, have been interpreted in some quarters as foreshadowing a cut in the New York rate from 2 to 1½ per cent, which would be a new low in the history of the Federal Reserve System, and the lowest current rate for any central bank in the world. Banking opinion, however, is divided as to the possibility of such a move.

The continued unsettlement of the bond market has been regarded in banking circles as a serious deterrent to business recovery. In most periods of business depression, a strong bond market has developed as a forerunner to business recovery. It is felt that the fresh declines in money rates may be part of a determined effort on the part of banking leaders to force funds into bonds.

It is believed that numerous construction projects which might provide considerable employment are being held up pending a better bond market. The numerous offerings of short term Government securities, reflecting the large United States Treasury deficit, have been taking up much of the surplus of funds.

Some bankers believe, however, that it may be unwise to force any continued heavy buying of bonds by banks, on the theory that the banks would have to liquidate part of their bonds to meet commercial requirements when business improves, and that the bond market might be unsettled at an inopportune time.

They feel that the cheap money theory has failed, that money is cheap enough, and further cheapening would only make it more difficult for banks to show reasonable earnings.

Bond Prices Higher

Generally higher prices characterized the bond market today. Trading was almost twice as active as yesterday.

The movement was most apparent in railroad, public utility and foreign issues. Industrial obligations were less active and held close to Wednesday's closing levels. Traders ascribed the increased buying to dealers and banks. Little evidence of buying by the general public appeared. Trading in the over-the-counter market was more active than in weeks.

The widespread nature of the movement may be realized from the fact that bonds of such diversified character as Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Southern 4s of 1956, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, Erie 5s of 1975, St. Paul 5s of 2000 and Chicago & Northwestern 4½s were active and higher.

Equally indicative gains were made by American Telephone 5s of 1960, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of May, 1952, Detroit Edison 4½s, Western Union 5s, North American 5s and Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s.

Foreign obligations provided many of the widest gains, although the upward movement in this group was less uniform than in the rails and public utilities. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, German 5½s, Australian 5s of 1957, German Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, and Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 made good gains. Italian 7s were active and easy. United States Government loans were quiet but firm.

Industrial loans were generally steady, though a number of them like Goodyear 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Shell Union 5s were active. International Match 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were active and firm.

Stock-privilege issues were higher on the early sales in sympathy with the rise in stocks but trading in them slackened later. Missouri Pacific 5½s were one of the most active issues of the group.

MINN. ST. PAUL & S. STE. MARIE

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie's pamphlet report for 1930 shows net loss of $2,978,323 after taxes and charges, the same as in the preliminary statement, contrasting with net of $1,935,249 or $4.14 a share on 252,063 shares of common in 1929, after dividend requirements on the 7% per cent preferred. Net loss of $2,227,550 after charges, shown by Wisconsin Central, is the same as in the preliminary statement, compared with net loss of $116,775 in 1929.

PIERCE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Directors of Pierce etroleum Corporation decided against a further dividend payment at this time. This is done to conserve cash and insure against having to dispose of any of its holdings of Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation common other than by distribution to stockholders as planned when income and excess profit taxes with the Government are disposed of. The company had paid two dividends of 10 cents each, one Nov. 15, 1930, and another Feb. 16, 1931.

MAYTAG COMPANY NET

Maytag Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, net of $215,753 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 75,000 no-par shares of 16 first preferred to 36 cents a share on 285,500 no-par shares of $3 preference stock, compared with $391,776 in the first quarter of 1930, equal after dividend requirements on the 16 preferred and $3 preference stocks to three cents a share on 1,617,822 no-par common shares.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

WASHINGTON—Illinois Central Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $20,000,000 of its three-year 4½ per cent gold notes, dated June 1, 1931, and to sell them at 94% to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 7	Last May 6
14¼	9⅛		Abitibi	400	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
23½	14¼	1.00	Adams Ex	1100	16	14¾	15	16
11⅝	8¼		Adv-Rumely	400	7¾	7⅛	7¾	
108¾	77⅛	3	Air Reduc	1400	86	84	85	83½
108⅜	83¼	2	Airway El	400	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
13½	7	.40	Alaska Jun	2100	13⅞	13	13⅛	13⅜
13⅜	9⅝		Alleghany	1200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
59½	32	5½	Alleghany pf	100	37	37	37	37
99	58	3%	Alliance R	200	58	58	58	58
182¾	116½	6	Allied Chem	3100	126½	123½	123½	125
139	132	7	Allied Ch pf	100	132¾	132¾	132¾	
43¾	28½	2	Allis-Chal	1300	37⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37
83	16¾	2	Amerada	400	23½	22	22	21¾
62⅜	35	3½	Am Bk Note	400	37	37	37	37
17⅞	8		Am Beet S pf	30	10½	10	10	10½
96	38¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	80½	82¾	80½	80½
13⅝	9	..	Am Br Boy	600	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
63	31	7	Am Br Sv pf	30	32½	32½	32½	
129⅜	105⅛	5*	Am Can	37300	109⅝	104⅛	106⅝	107⅝
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	151	151	151	
38⅝	19⅛	3	Am Car & F	400	31	30¾	30¾	
86	68⅛	7	Am Car pf	300	69¼	68½	68¾	
48⅜	36¼	3*	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	
14½	6⅞		Am Com Alc	400	8	7⅞	8	
61⅜	40⅜	..	Am & FPw	9900	33½	31⅛	32⅜	32⅝
86	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	82	82	82⅜	82½
79⅛	56¾	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	59½	59½	59½	
8	1¾	..	Am Hide	100	5¼	5¼	5½	
26	12⅞	..	Am Int Corp	400	14⅜	14¼	14⅞	15
84¾	70	2	Am Loco	300	70	70	70	70½
23⅜	13½	3	Am Metals	300	14⅛	14	14	14⅜
39⅞	10¼	7	Am Nat G pf	220	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
64⅞	39½	14	Am Pw&Lt	1200	44⅞	43¾	43¾	43½
86	78½	5	Am P&L pf 6%	400	79	79	79	78⅝
21½	13¼	.60	Am Radiat	1300	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜
37⅞	24½	..	Am Roll Mill	1600	25½	24⅝	24½	24¾
66	48	8	Am Saf Raz	400	51¼	51	51⅛	51
1¾	¾	..	Am Ship	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
42	25	5	Am Ship Bld	30	25	25	25	
58½	35⅜	4	Am Smelt	3900	37½	35⅝	36⅝	37
138½	120	7	Am Smelt pf	100	129	125	129	
31¼	17¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	18½	18½	18⅝	18½
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	160	110	110	110	110⅝
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	50⅛	47	50	
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	101	101	101	101
201¾	176	9	Am Tel&T	12500	182½	179⅛	180⅞	181¾
103	65	8	Am Type	200	65	65	65	65
130½	106	7	Am Type pf	70	108	108	108	
80¾	52½	3	Am Wat W	2100	58	56⅛	56⅛	58
107	101¼	6	Am Wat W	300	104½	104	104	104
39⅛	21	7	Am Wool pf	300	32	31½	31½	30¼
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26½	22	1	Anac Wire	300	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22½
43¼	25⅞	1½	Anaconda	8400	27⅜	26⅛	26⅝	27¼
28	21	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	23	23	23	25
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	100	48½	46¾	48⅝	
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
47	14⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	200	16	16	16	
7½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	200	6½	6	6	6¼
28⅞	5⅞	2f	Asso Apparel	2600	10	9¼	9¼	9⅜
24⅜	19¼	2½	Asso Dry G	400	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22
97	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	300	98	97⅝	98	97
94	90	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	81	81	81	
201¾	168⅛	10	Atchison	1400	174	170¾	170⅝	170
23⅜	12½	1	Atl Refin	3900	15	14⅜	15⅛	14⅝
54	34	4	Atlas Pwd	100	38	38	38	36½
99⅞	93⅞	6f	Atlas Pwd pf	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	
295½	101½	4f	Auburn Auto	24700	226¼	213	219⅛	221¾
51¾	51	3.62	Aust Cred	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¾
6½	3		Aviation	1700	4	3½	3⅝	4

—B—

27½	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	300	17¼	17¼	17½	17¾
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	70	90	90	90	90
87⅞	58⅛	5	Balt & O	400	64	62⅞	63	63
80½	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	73¾	72⅞	73¾	
14½	7⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8	7⅞	8	8¼
81	65	4	Beatrice	300	70½	69⅝	69½	69½
25½	16⅜	1	Bendix	2500	19⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	1200	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
70⅝	39¼	4	Beth Steel	16900	44⅝	43½	43⅝	43⅝
123⅞	106¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	109½	109¼	109½	
40½	20⅞	1½	Bohn Alum	1300	36¼	35	35	34½
76½	64⅝	3f	Borden	2400	67¼	66⅛	66⅝	66¾
30¾	17⅞	..	Borg Warner	600	21½	20⅛	20⅝	20½
22¾	13⅜	1½	Briggs	1400	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
69⅜	53⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	600	58	56½	57¾	57
94½	84⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	90½	90	90½	90
199⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	300	108	108	108	107¾
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	200	15	15	15	
34⅞	21⅞	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	27	27	27	
15⅝	9¼	1½	Bulova Watch	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
32¼	21¼	1	Burroughs	300	24	23⅛	23¾	23
2	1½	..	Butte Con	400	1½	1¼	1½	..
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Sup	100	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	12¾	..	Butterick	100	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13
69¾	33½	..	Byers	3000	38⅞	36⅜	37	37½

—C—

53	30½	2	Calif Pack	200	36	36	36	36¼
43⅜	33	..	Calu & Arix	300	32	32	32	33
11⅜	7½	..	Calu & Hecla	1700	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1800	42	40¾	40⅞	41¾
45⅜	27⅞	1¼	Can Pac	22500	28¾	27⅞	28½	31¼
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	100	14	14	14	14
131½	74	6	Case Thresh	12500	84½	80¼	81¼	82¼
52½	25½	3	Caterpillar	1200	38	27¼	27½	28
24⅞	19	1⅜	Cen Aguirre	400	19¾	19	19¾	19½
20¼	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	400	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	400	10	9⅞	10	
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	400	40¼	40	40	40
15⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	¾	¾	¾	
26⅜	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	22	22	22	21⅝
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chi M&SP	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
15⅜	7⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	1600	9	8⅜	9	8¾
45½	29	4	Chi & NW	2300	33¾	33¼	33¼	33½
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	200	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
90	83	6	Chi RI 6%	300	85	84¾	85	84¾
101	90	7	Chi RI 7%	300	92	91	92	
33¼	18½	2.40	Childs	400	21¾	21	21	20¾
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	7400	20½	19½	19⅝	19¾
37⅞	30⅛	3.60	City Ice	300	32	32	32	32½
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	30	87½	86½	86½	87½
23	16	..	City Stor A	110	16	16	16	
10¼	8¾	..	Col Bea Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
170	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	900	150	148½	149	147¼
50½	41½	2½	Col Palm	500	44	44	44	44
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A	300	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅜
32¼	13¼	..	Colo F&I	100	15¾	15¾	15⅝	16
115	90	8	Colo F&I pf	10	90	90	90	
45⅜	30½	2f	Colum Gas	31300	32½	29⅝	29¾	32½
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	106⅜	105¼	105¼	107
111⅜	65¼	5f	Col Carbon	2500	74	71¾	72	70½
16⅜	7¾	..	Col Graph	3100	9½	9	9	9¼
35⅞	31¾	3	Com Cred A	200	34	34	34	33½
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Co pf	500	84	84	84	84
34	23	2	Com Inv Tr	800	25½	25½	25½	28
109	108⅜	7	Com Inv Tr	10	109	109	109	
21½	12¼	1	Com Sol	2800	13⅜	13	13	13½
12	8	.40	Commwith So	5200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
100⅜	91½	6	Commwith So 6 pf	900	94½	94⅜	94½	94½
12¾	8⅞	..	Congoleum	1100	9¼	9	9	9¼
18⅞	13½	2	Con Film pf	300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
100	82⅛	4	Con Gas	8800	95⅜	93¼	94½	94⅛
15⅞	13	1	Con Laundries	300	13½	13	13½	13¼
1¾	⅛	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8½	4¼	..	Container A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3	1¼	..	Container B	100	1½	1½	1½	
30	10	..	Cont Bak A	600	12¼	12	12	11¾
77½	47⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	100	52	52	52	52
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1900	54½	52⅝	53½	53
16⅞	10⅛	1	Cont Dis Fib	400	10	10	10	10
51⅞	40¼	2.40	Cont Ins	100	41	41	41	40¾
4½	2	..	Cont Motors	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12	6¼	..	Cont Oil	8000	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	7¼
12	3⅝	..	Cont Shares	2700	5	4½	4⅝	5
86⅜	62½	3f	Corn Prod	1100	67	65½	66	66
18	8¾	..	Corn Prod	1100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	9¾
34½	27	2f	Cream of Wh	100	29	29	29	
19⅝	12¾	..	Crex Carpet	400	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¾
63	43¾	..	Crucible	500	48¾	45¼	48⅜	46
2¾	⅞	..	Cuba Can Prod	200	1	1	1	1
8¾	2⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2
35	22	..	Cub Rm S of	20	25	25	25	
1¼	⅛	..	Cub Dom S	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	100	41	41	41	41½
100	76	6	Curtis Pub	700	80	79¾	80	80
5⅞	2¾	..	Curtiss Wr	2900	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
41	21	..	Cutler	100	22	22	22	21½

—D—

22	11½	..	Davison	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	900	131½	131	131	133
102	65½	4	Del Lac & W	200	65	63	63	65
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	400	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅞
96	84¾	11½	Diamond M pf	100	95½	93½	95¼	95
107	77⅜	4f	Dunham	5300	84¼	81½	83¾	83½
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	1100	120¼	120⅛	120½	120¼

—E—

184⅜	143⅞	5*	West Kodak	1300	157⅜	153½	153½	154½
21⅞	10½	1.60	Eaton Axle	9300	13	12¼	11¾	13
60	35¼	..	Edmunds pf	100	53⅜	50¾	50⅝	
74⅜	45⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	4800	51½	48¾	49⅜	50⅜
3⅝	2	..	Elec Boat	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
60⅜	36½	1	Elec P&L	16800	41½	43⅜	44¼	44⅞
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	300	103	102⅜	103	
66	50½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	58	58	58	57½
89	81	8	Enz P S 6 pf	200	86	86	86	
36⅜	28½	2½	Equit Bldg	300	30	28½	28½	29
39¾	23¾	..	Erie	300	24½	23¾	23½	24½
45½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	200	32	31¾	32	

—F—

11¼	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6½	6½	6¼
30	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
56½	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	45½	44	45	44
100½	83½	6½	Filene pf	10	100½	100½	100½	
19¾	13	1	Firestone	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
55	41	2½	First Nat St	200	51¾	51¼	51½	51½
½	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	½
64½	35½	2	Foster & W	300	39	37	37¾	38¾
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	7¾	7¼	7⅝	
38⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	10000	18⅝	17½	18	18¼
43¼	27⅝	3	Freeport Tx	1400	29⅝	28¼	28¾	29

—G—

6¾	3	..	Gabriel A	4300	3¾	3	3⅛	4¼
60	47½	5	Gamewell	60	48	47¾	47¾	48
7½	4¼	..	Gen Am Inv	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅜	56¼	4	Gen Am Tr	2400	60⅛	57¼	58½	60⅛
47	20½	3	Gen Asphalt	1700	21	20⅜	20⅝	22½
25⅜	17½	2	Gen Baking	1100	20¾	20	20¾	20
13	6	..	Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	6
65	37¼	..	Gen Cable pf	6000	37½	37¼	37½	37¾
54¾	40⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	18700	44⅝	43⅜	44	44⅛
13⅛	11¼	..	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1900	51½	50¾	50¾	51
78¾	54	8	Gen Gr Ext pf	200	67¼	67¼	67½	
18½	4⅛	30	Gen Ry&E A	800	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	39900	43	41¾	42⅝	42
103¼	98	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1000	101	100⅞	100⅞	100
41	18	2½	Gen Pr Inz	60	20	20	20	20
10¾	7⅝	..	Gen Q Ad	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
15½	3¾	..	Gen Theatre	3500	4½	4	4¼	4¼
84½	49¾	8	Gen Ry Sig	400	55½	55½	55½	55
9¼	4¾	..	Gen Realty	1100	5⅛	5	5	5
74¾	54	6	Gen Realty pf ww	700	59	59	59	59
57⅞	37	4	Gen Refrac	400	40	39	40	
78	67	6	Gen Pr I pf	20	71	71	71	
34⅞	31¼	3	Gillette	8400	33⅜	32½	32⅝	32⅞
75	63½	5	Gillette pf	900	74½	73	74	73
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	200	5½	5	5	
18⅛	8⅜	..	Glidden	400	9⅜	9	9⅜	
78	48	7	Glidden pf	40	60	57⅜	60	57⅞
9¾	4¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	6	5⅞	6	6
43¼	31½	2½	Gold Dust	700	35⅛	34⅜	35	35¼
20⅞	9	..	Goodrich	1500	13¾	11¼	11½	11½
52¾	32½	2	Goodyear	3400	41¼	38¼	38⅝	40½
81	73	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	78	77	77	
13⅜	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	700	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12⅛
6½	3⅜	..	Graham-P	2600	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6⅜
22⅜	13¼	2	Granby	200	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	400	15¾	15	15	16¾
29¾	26	3	Granite City	100	27	27	27	23
38	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	5300	28	26¾	27½	26½
69¾	55¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1100	57	56½	56⅞	56¾
23⅝	19½	2	Grt Nor Ore	500	21¾	21	21¼	21
54¼	54¼	..	Grt W Sug	200	54	54	54	54
96⅛	85⅜	7	Grt W Su pf	80	89	89	89	86
6¾	2¾	..	Grisby Gru	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
6¾	2¾	..	Guan Sug pf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
37½	15¼	..	Gulf Mobile	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
73	51⅝	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	55	55	55	
37⅛	14	4	Gulf Steel	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	

—H—

30	36½	1¾	Hack pf A	40	39	39	39	39
3¾	2¼	..	Hahn Dept St	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19⅝	13	2	Hall Print	3400	13¾	13	13⅛	13

47¾	32	2	Harbison	200	34	33½	33½	33½
45¾	31½	3	Hartman B	100	34	33½	33½	34
11⅞	7¼	.60	Hayes Body	200	8	8	8	8¼
68	55	3	Hercules P	1200	60	60	60	60
103¾	87	5	Hershey Cp	700	88½	86	86½	
104	93	5	Hershey pf	500	100½	100¼	100½	100¼
19⅛	8¾	..	Hollander	600	14¼	13	14¼	
8¾	4¼	..	Houdaille B	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
84	58½	..	Houston Oil	100	85	85	85	86
16⅛	6¾	..	Houston New	700	8½	8½	8½	8½
22¾	16⅝	1	Howe Sound	300	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅝
22	11	1	Hudson Mot	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
13⅛	7	..	Hupp Motors	1300	8¾	8	8	8¼

—I—

67	33⅛	4	Il Central	200	34½	67⅛	67⅛	38⅝
14¼	8¾	..	Indian Refin	800	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
65	26	..	Ind Rayon	300	31	29⅞	29⅞	31
182	115	4	Ingersoll R	200	127	127	127	127
71	44¼	2½	Inland Steel	400	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
34	19⅝	..	Interboro RT	1300	21	20	21	
4½	1⅜	..	Interconn Rub	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	2⅜	..	Int Agri	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅛	21⅞	..	Int Agri ppf	200	22	21	21	23½
67⅞	51¼	4	Int Business	400	61½	60	60	57⅞
37½	22⅜	1.20	Int C

SEASONAL RISE IN CANADA NOW IS UNDER WAY

Marked Gains in Steel and Auto Industries—Grain Movement Faster

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, May 7—The improvement noted since the beginning of April is being well maintained in most branches of Canadian trade and industry, with gains being recorded in some lines of business during the last week.

Encouraging features of the present economic trend are that the gains in the primary iron and steel industry during the last three weeks have been considerably greater than normal for the season, and the output of automobiles has shown a marked increase; manufacturers in some centers find orders ahead of production.

Increased activity is reported in the electrical manufacturing field, and there is every prospect of business in this line being well maintained throughout the spring and summer months. Railway equipment shops and shipyards are moderately busy. The Canadian National Railway has just placed an order with the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. for several new parlor cars to cost $250,000.

Agricultural implement sales are still spotty, although manufacturers believe that prospects are better than they were at the corresponding time last year.

Continued Improvement

A steady gain is being made in the operations of furniture factories, and some boot and shoe manufacturers are working on fuller schedules. In the hardware trade, most activity is found in wholesale lines and garden tools. Sales for paints and varnishes are showing the usual seasonal increase.

The warmer temperatures of the last week have given a decided impetus to retail sales of wash fabrics and various summer lines of dry goods; millinery and other seasonal lines have also benefited and house furnishings, drapes, etc., have been in increasing demand. The call for sporting goods has set in, in real earnest.

The country's huge surplus of grain is beginning to move faster. Forty-two steamers are under charter to sail from Montreal within the next few weeks with grain for markets abroad. The better export demand served to boost wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week and at the end of the period all wheat prices were above the 60-cent mark.

The monthly statement on industrial employment shows that further improvement was recorded last month in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, textile, leather, nonferrous metal, pulp and paper and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber and mineral product works showed curtailment. There were important advances in building construction, transportation and trade.

Motor Output Rises

An output of 12,993 automobiles during the month of March represented an increase of 32 per cent over the total of 9864 cars in February. The rate of production, however, is much below last year as the report for March 1930, showed an output of 20,730 cars.

The credit situation throughout the country is fundamentally sound. Notice deposits have been steadily increasing with the result that the sum of the two principal classes of deposits has shown a moderate gain during the last month.

The Government has announced its intention of floating a new long-term loan to replace existing obligations which is expected to bear interest at 4½ per cent.

As the loans maturing are bearing interest at 5 and 5½ per cent, the Government stands to profit materially from the refunding operation, the aggregate principal involved being $1,083,000,000. Unofficially the amount is placed at $225,000,000.

During the week announcement was made of the award of an issue of $7,500,000 Province of Quebec 4¼ per cent 30-year bonds to a syndicate composed of Dillon, Read & Co., Bankers Company of New York, Dominion Securities Corporation, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The successful bid was 98.06, which makes the cost to the Province 4.36 per cent.

Stock Prices Decline

April trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange resulted in a general decline in prices, with losses at the end of the month extending from a fraction to 50 points. Total sales at 477,053 compared with 605,696 in March and 1,601,761 in April of 1930.

Coke production throughout the Dominion in March at 179,125 tons was the highest monthly output for the year to date. The coal output, however, was down. The production of 1,028,269 tons showed a decline of 19.8 per cent from the five year average for the month of 1,281,488 tons.

Exports of nickel from Canada in March rose to $2,108,303, comparing with $1,302,783 in the preceding month, and with $2,415,841 in March of last year.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS INCOME

American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., reports for 12 months ended March 31, 1931, net income of $6,168,700, after taxes, interest, depreciation, and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equal to $2.84 a share on the 1,750,888 common shares, compared with $7,880,552, or $3.92 a share on 1,698,511 shares in 12 months ended March 31, 1930.

EXPORT COPPER LOWER

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—A reduction in ocean freight rates has resulted in a decline in the price of export copper amounting to approximately 50 cents a ton. The rate cut has made the export price of the metal 9.775 cents a pound, c. i. f. European base ports, compared with the previous price of 9.80 cents.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73	72
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83½	83½
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	101	100¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	90½	90½
Amer Na tGas 6½s '43	31	30
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s cv	131	130½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108½	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	110¼	110¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '46	74	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	82	82
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96	95⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '09	95½	95½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	118½	118¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '50	99	99
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	96¼	96¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101⅛
Atl CNY RR 4s	86	86
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	101
Certainteed 5½s '48	104¼	104
Ches Corp 5s '47	38	36½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99½	99½
Ches & O con 5s '39	105½	105½
Ches & O 4½s B	106¾	106¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	101½	101½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99	98½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	33
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	66¾	65¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	104½	104½
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	80½	80½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rets E '89	90	90
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	90	90
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	23¼	23
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	60½	59
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	77	77
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	88	88
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	80¾	79½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	95¾	95¾
Chicago R&P gen 4s '88	108½	108½
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago R&P 4½s '52 A	97⅝	97½
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	86¾	86
Chi StL Norlis Mem 4s	80¼	80¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	90	90
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	74	74
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Cin Ind StL & CH RR 4½s	96	96
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	105¼	105¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	94	94
Clev Un Term 4½s E '77	104¾	104¾
Clev Un Terms 5½s '72	104¾	104¼
Colonial Oil 5s '38	110¾	110¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	100¼	100¼
Colo & So 4½s '80	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	92	91½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	98⅝
Columbus Pow 4½s	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	98¼	98¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	39¾	39¾
Container Corp 6s '46	107½	107¼
Corn Products 5s '34	58	58
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	104	104
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	76	76
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	41¾	41¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	62	62
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed 5½s D '61	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103¾	103¾
Dodge Bros 6s '40	107½	106¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	65¼	65¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	104¾	104½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	72	71½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	87	87
Erie RR gen lien	76¾	76
Erie RR gen 5s '75	74¾	74½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	77	76½
Fla East Coast 5s	22¼	22¼
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	20	20
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	105½	105½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	91¼	91¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	93¾	93¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	104¼	103½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	89	89
Goodrich 6s '65	45¾	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	57	57
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	97	96½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	88	88½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	103
Great Northern 4½s '56	112½	112½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100½	100
Great Northern 5s '73 C	98	98
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102¾	102¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	110¾	109¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s	73¾	73¾
Havana Elec 5s '52	73	73
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	49	49
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	19¼	19¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	77¼	77¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Hud Bell Tel rfg 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Ill Central 4s '52	107	106¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	82¼	82¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	88½	88
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	83	82½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91¾	91¾
Ind Ill & Iowa RR 4s	39¾	39¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96½	96½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	94
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	84	84
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	84¾	84¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	96½	96
Inter Rap Tran rfg 6s '66	32¾	32¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	70
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	70¼	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	74	74
Int & G Nor 6s '62	85¾	85
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	87¾	88
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	61½	61½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	71¼	71¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	70¾	70¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	79	78½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	84½	84½
Kan City P ¾ L 4½s '61	13	13
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95	95
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97½	97½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	103	103
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	102	102
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	88½	100¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	88½	88½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s	56¼	56¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	85½	85½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98	97½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102	102
L&N uni 4s '40	95½	95½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99¾	99¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	98½	98½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	104½	104½
McCrorm (Edith R) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	103	103
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	103½	102¾
Milw Spa & SSM 4s '38	98¼	98¼
Miss Central 5s	85½	85½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	88	88
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	98½	98½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	63¾	63½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	85½	85½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84½	84½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85¾	85¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	85¾	85¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	78	78
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	74	74
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	71½	71½
Newark Gas 5s	102	102
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106¾	106¾
N O OPub Ser 5s A '52	106¾	106¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93½	93½
NPC&HR gen 3½s '07	93½	93½
NPC&HR con 4s A '98	86	86
NYC&HR 4½s n	95½	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR 4½s n	99¾	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106¾	106¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83½	83½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	81	79½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	94½	94
NY Dock Co 5s '38	78½	78½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	63	63
NY GELH&P 5s '48	115½	115½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	112	112
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	78½	78½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86	86
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	93	92¾
NY NH&H rfg 4½s '48	105½	105½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	115	115
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43½	43½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	47½	47½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	107	107
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	111¾	111¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	107	105¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '48	100½	100½
Norf & W div 4s '44	81¼	81¼
North Am Co 5s '61	99	99
North Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105	104¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	107½	107
Nor Pac 3s reg	104	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific pr lien 4s '97	97½	97
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	94¾	93
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104¼	104¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	105½	105¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	96¼	96¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	94¼	94¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	89	89
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	30	30
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	42¾	42¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	82	82
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	89	88½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	81	80¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	60	60
Penn Railroad 4s '48 reg	100¾	99⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88½	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	95½	95½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	101	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	106¾	106¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	103¾	103¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¾	110
Penn Railroad 4½s	82	80¾

	High	Low
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	100
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103	103
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	83¾	83½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94½	94½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	63	63
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	103	102¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	86¾	86¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	104¼	104¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	78½	78
Pitts CC&StL 4s C	74¼	74
Pitts CC&StL '97	98½	98½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	101¾	101¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	83	83
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	90¾	90
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104	104
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	104⅛	104⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98½	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83½	83½
Purity Baking 5s '46	78	78
Read Con RR NJ col 4s '51	94½	94½
Remington Arms 4s '37	88	88
Republic L&S 4½ af 5s '40	84½	84½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	101¾	101¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	40¾	40¾
St Law & Ad 6s	98½	98½
St Louis I M&So 4s R&G div '33	100	100
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	90½	89
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	75½	74¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	64¾	64¼
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	87½	87½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82	82
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	94¼	110½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	75	74
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	110½	110½
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	38	37
Seabd AL con 5s '45	12½	12½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	13	12½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	7½	7½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	6¾	6¾
Shell Union 5s '47	74¾	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66½	64¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	67	66½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104	103½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	105	105
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	73¾	73½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	93¾	93
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	102	101⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	94	94¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	92¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81¼	100½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107¼	81
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	110¾	107¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110¾	110¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88	87½
Texas Corp 5s '44	83	82
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	94	93½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	29½
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	29½	29½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	96¼	96¼
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	61	61
Union El L & P 1st 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	102¾	102⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	88	102⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
United Biscuit 6s '42	104	104
US Rubber Co 5s '47	66¾	66
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	98¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67½	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78½	77½
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	82½	82½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	65¾	65
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103	102¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	44¼	44
Western Electric 5s '44	106	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	79½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	92	92
Western Pacific 5s A '46	82	82
Western Union rfg 5s '50	100¾	100¼
Western Union 5s '51	101⅞	101½
Western Union col 5s '38	105	105
Western Union 5s '60	108	108
Willys-Overland 1st 5½s '33	101	100¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89½	89½
Wis Cen 4s G&D div '36	98	98
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	50	50
Youngstown do B	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	May 6
1st 4¼s '47	103.00	102.30	102.30	
4th 4¼s '38	104.00	103.30	103.30	
US 3¼s '43 March	102.00	101.30	104.00	104.40
US 3¼s '43 June	102.00	101.30	101.30	
US 4s '54	102.00	101.30	101.30	
US 4s '52	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.20
Quoted in thirty-seconds and 100 point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.	112.16	112.16	112.10	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Ahitbi P&P 5s '53	52	51
Antioquia 7s A '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s B '45	53½	53
Antioquia 7s C '45	51⅞	51⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	84	84
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	82	81¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89¾	89
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '61	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	89¾	89¾
Australia 4½s '56	89	89
Australia 5s '55	53½	52
Australia 5s '57	58½	58
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	59	57¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95¼	95¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	103½	103½
Austria (Upper) 6½ '57	95¼	107½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	90½	90½
Batavian Pet 4½s '46	101	101
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	115¾	115¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	111½	110½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	82¾	82¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	82	82
Bogota (City) 8s '45	7	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	78½	78
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20¼	19½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	30¼	30¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	106	105½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	49¾	47½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	49	48
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	74½	74½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	64¾	64¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	64¾	64
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	102½	102½
Chile (Bank) 6s '41	94¾	94½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	70	70
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	75	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	70½	70½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	72	71¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	73	72
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	72	72
Chile (Rep) 6s	85	69¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	73¼	72
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	70	69¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	61	60
Colombia (Rep) 8s '61 Oct	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	96¼	96¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¾	100¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65	65
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	82	82
Cuba (Rep) 5s '14 '49	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	70½	70½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55¾	55¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97	97
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	106	106
Dresden 7s '45	93	91
Duke Price Power 6s '66	90½	90½
Dutch El 6s '45	104¾	104¾
Dutch El 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	87¾
Finland 5½s '58	89	87⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	83½	82
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	97	97
French (Rep) 7s '49	107¾	107
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	118
German 7s '49	125	125
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	105	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk July '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk Oct '60	78¾	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78¾	78¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	89½	89½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	82	77¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	81¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	88½	88
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	100¼	100¼
Graz 8s '54	78½	77½
Greek 6s '68	99	99
Greek 7s '64	88	88
Hamburg 6s '46	101¼	101
Irish Free State 5s '60	88¾	88¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98	98
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95½	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	95¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	100½	100¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	94¾	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	99½	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95¾	95¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	105½	105½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	84	84½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93¾	93½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	94¼	94¼
Medellin 6½s '54	105½	105½
Mex Es & Pet 5s '46	45	45
Milan (City) 6½s '52	101½	101½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	89½	88¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	39¾	39¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	35½	35
New South Wales 5s '58	99	99
Nord Ry 6½s '56	47¾	47¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85
Norway (Mun Bank 5s '67	100½	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '53	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	103½	103½
Norwegian Pl 5½s '57	102½	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	99½	99½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95½	95½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	106	106
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Oslo Gas 3s '53	103½	103½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	99½	99½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	85	85
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '56	105	104¾
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	106½	106¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	19	19
Porto Ale (City) 6½s '60	82	81¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	27	27
Prussia 6½s '51	44	44
Prussia 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	62½	62
Rhine Main 7s '50	97	97
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84½	84½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82½	82½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98¾	98¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	41½	40½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	35¾	35
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	89¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¾	89¾
Santa Fe ((Prov) 5s	89¾	89¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '58	103½	103½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	33¾	33¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '56	45	45
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '57	71	70
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	46	44
Saxon State 7s '45	89¾	89¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	89	89½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	81¾	80¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91¾	91¾
Siemens 6½s '51	91½	91½
Soissons (City) 8s '36	89½	89½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	106¾	106¾
Sydney 5½s '55	94	94
Swiss Government 5½s '46	50	50
Tokio Elec Pow 6s '32	105½	105½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	99½	99½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	100¼	100¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	94¾	94½
Trondhjem 5½s '57

OLYMPIC AREA ON COAST PLANS RECORD SEASON

Industries and Tourists Expected to Boom Washington Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—Industrial activity and an influx of tourists to the northern Olympic peninsula area for the 1931 season promises to break all records in this far northwest corner of the United States, America's last wilderness.

Residents of Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Quilcene, Sequim, Lake Crescent and Forks, on the western side, are rejoicing over the completion of Highway No. 101 link between Forks and Grays Harbor, which will be opened to traffic about June 1. It makes a complete loop around the entire Olympic peninsula, and marks the opening of another stretch of this federal highway which skirts the western coast, from Mexico to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, between Washington and Vancouver Island, B. C.

This highway starts northwesterly out of Aberdeen, and runs for 100 miles north and westward up the western side of the Olympic peninsula, through a mighty stand of virgin timber. The last link in this loop highway, which is about 350 miles long, is now graded, only the stretch separating the Queets and the Bogachiel Rivers, remaining closed to travel. From the Quinault Indian Reservation north of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, the highway skirts the rugged forest-clad ranges of the Olympics, and crosses a half-dozen large rivers before reaching Forks. At Forks, since the opening of the two huge new pulp and paper mills at Port Angeles, is to be found the center of busy logging and pulpwood operations.

The Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Company of Bellingham, operating camps and a long logging railroad along the northern part of the peninsula, will soon move its entire logging headquarters westward to Forks. Meanwhi' spruce cutters are sending a trainload of the finest pulp timber into Port Angeles each day—60 miles east of there along the Straits of Juan de Fuca—to keep the reopened pulp mills in operation. The Bloedel-Donovan logging camps are establishing a record by sending out over 1,000,000 feet of logs per day, to their log dump at Sekiu, on Clallam Bay.

From Forks, the Olympic Highway is finished and in excellent condition, and runs through the peninsula cities and down Hood Canal to Olympia, where Highway No. 101 officially ends, connecting there with Highway No. 99, which runs also from the Imperial Valley in California to Vancouver, B. C.

Logging operations along the northern end of the Olympic peninsula are breaking all records for activity this time, with increased employment being noted every week. The Merrill & Ring logging operations out of Pysht are in full swing, as also are the big operations of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company of San Francisco, operating the pioneer Washington sawmills at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, the picturesque guardian cities on the mouth of Hood Canal.

At Port Angeles and Port Townsend, all of the new pulp and paper mills are running full time, giving employment to more than 6000 persons, where but five years ago these mills did not exist. Ferry service to the Olympic peninsula has been increased this year, and with service to the Kitsap County peninsula, which lies between Seattle, Tacoma and cities on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, and the main Olympic peninsula there are a total of about 250 round trips per day into this vast area, over 20 routes.

Heavy rains in the lower hills, and heavy snowfall in the high reaches of the Olympics, have filled all rivers and streams in the entire 10,000-square-mile area, and intensive advertising by railroads and publicity organizations this year is bringing thousands of summer visitors here. Port Angeles merchants and banks report that business in the spring of 1931 has broken all records, save during the construction period of one of the huge new pulp mills.

UNIVERSITY PLANS VOCATIONAL DAY

To aid graduating students in choosing their future vocations, 30 recognized authorities in various fields of business will speak at the Boston University College of business administration semiannual vocational day at the college tomorrow.

Prof. Horace G. Thacker, vocational counselor at the college, has arranged a varied program that will include discussion of business in 30 different fields, among which are credit management, sales promotion, advertising, public utilities and investing banking.

'REHEARSAL' FLIGHT FOR WORLD TRIP ENDS

ROOSEVELT FIELD, New York, May 7 (AP)—Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon Jr. last night completed their round trip "rehearsal" flight to Porto Rico, preparatory to an aerial journey around the world, about June 1. They landed at 7:30 p. m. (E. D. T.), approximately 10½ hours after taking off from Miami, Fla.

Capt. Lewis Yancey, transatlantic pilot, who accompanied them to instruct Mr. Herndon in navigation, said his pupil was fit and ready for the world-circling flight.

COLONIAL DAMES AID NEW CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Giving words of welcome and inspiration to thousands of adult, new-born American citizens was pointed to yesterday as among important activities of the patriotic service committee of the national society, Colonial Dames of America.

Mrs. Holmes Forsythe of Princeton, N. J., chairman of the committee, reported to the twentieth biennial council of the society that work in naturalization courts stood out in the year's activities.

AUTO-GRAPHS

WIND resistance is reduced, dangers of tearing loose from the rim are minimized, weight is decreased, and hazards of landing are lessened by a streamlined airplane tire announced by the General Tire & Rubber Company. As the prow of a vessel cleaves the water, this latest tire is said to cut into the air currents. Parabolic in shape, with the narrowest part at the tread, it has passed severe tests with flying colors.

An Improved Airplane Tire

Previously, airplane tires were of three types—high-pressure pneumatic, lower pressure balloon and the so-called "doughnut" type which was built directly on a large, spokeless hub or air wheel. The new tire overcomes many of the handicaps the old ones labored under. By changing the design, engineers not only made it possible to reduce air pressure in the tire, but also cut down its resistance to air currents.

Tests have shown that it is practically impossible to loosen the tire from the rim under usual strains of landing. The tire can be used without an inner tube. So-called "pants," or streamlined coverings over the tires, will be unnecessary when the plane is equipped with the new tire, manufacturers state.

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By rail to the coast—your own automobile at the train waiting for you! By a newly inaugurated system which the railroads plan to develop, the tourist may now ship his car to California, Florida or some northwestern destination at reduced rates. There is no crating. Loading and unloading is part of the service.

Take the Car Along

The scheme was tried out on a large scale last winter by several lines, and most of the western roads plan its development. Results last winter were seen in the increased shipments of cars to the South. A service to California permits the tourists to ship their cars 168 hours before they start themselves, so the machines will be waiting for them to hop into when they leave the train.

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Adjusting the brakes while the car is in motion is news to the American motorist, but it's a popular feature of the Riley car in England. Two small screws passing through the floor boards set the mechanism in operation for regulating the brakes. A turn on one takes up the four-wheel brakes. A turn on the other tightens the hand brake operating on the rear wheels only.

Adjust Brakes While Driving

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In the ditch? Just a minute—we'll lift you out. What?—the garage has blown away? Don't worry—we'll have another one tomorrow. The "baby" automobile owner certainly has many advantages over his large-car neighbor, who is not surprised to hear that an Austin owner in England now has a six-wheeler designed to operate on railroad tracks.

Austin Takes To the Rails

It's just about the same as an ordinary Austin, only it has two pairs of flanged wheels front and rear, the forward set placed ahead of the hood, and a pair of unflanged wheels in the center of the chassis. The bucket seats are installed tandem style, and the engine, car, or whatever you like to call it, is painted a bright Southern Railway green.

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Remember when wind shields, top and spare tires were accessories? Yes—but it's easier to recall when wire wheels were acquired only by an added premium. Now the dealer says, "Take your pick, wire or wooden." That the majority take the wire wheels is revealed in figures of the Industrial Service Bureau, which show that 87 per cent of the riding public travel on wire wheels, without any extra costs.

Wire Wheels Now Standard

Demand, it is said, creates supply, and the demand for wire wheels overwhelmed the manufacturers to the extent that they determined to bring down the cost of producing the wire wheels in order to present them as standard equipment. How did they do it? Elimination of waste, improved machinery and simplified manufacturing methods. The daily production per man is said to have been increased from 25 to 2000 in a remarkably short span of time!

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All roads will lead to West Baden, Ind., on June 1, when the A. A. A. begins its annual two-day conference to discuss various aspects of the motor vehicle situation. The regular business meeting of the organization will be in the same city, June 3-4. Representatives of municipal automobile clubs and managers of local A. A. A. units will probably arrive early in order to witness the annual Decoration Day motor race at the Indianapolis Speedway, May 30.

A. A. A. Meeting Held June 1 to 4

At the safety meeting, the major subjects to be discussed relate to safety, taxation, highway beautification, express highways, widenings of existing highways, grade crossing abolitions, and motorcar salvaging.

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If the average motorist is informed that the Bureau of Standards in Washington is preparing a series of tests of motor fuels to try to remedy "vapor locks," he is not interested. But if he is informed that the tests are to remedy "boiling gasoline" in hot weather, then he sits up and takes notice. "Boiling gasoline" and "vapor locks" to the mechanic, however, are one and the same thing, so everybody's interested.

Boiling Gas To Be Studied

It has already been discerned that highly volatile gasoline, or gasoline that vaporizes easily, boils sooner than low-grade gasoline. That is why the volatile type is used in the winter so much. It is expected that tests will lead to improvements in the carburetion systems of automobiles which may eliminate most of the "vapor locks."

With the passage of Massachusetts' nonresident law, effective June 24, every state in New England now unites in offering reciprocal driving privileges to out-of-state motorists. In other words, any motorist can enter New England and receive the same privileges that his own state offers to New England drivers.

Reciprocal Privileges

The privileges in most cases provide 30 days' driving without local number plates, following which notification is made to the local registrar that more time is wanted, which is granted without charge. The only requirement after 30 days so far as most states are concerned is that motorists assure local officials that they are covered by liability insurance.

A problem to be cleared is that of interstate bus lines having offices in one state while soliciting a large proportion of their business in foreign states. In these cases, it is thought that a certain proportion of the fleet should be registered in each of the various states in order that the states might benefit financially for the business they provide, as well as be remunerated for the wear and tear on highways. This question, it is believed, will come up for solution shortly.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast. NBC "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast. "Tu KOA," "Tu KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T": coast-to-coast network. Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 8

Rhythmic Music

Jacques Renard and his orchestra (CBS—T). From Boston. 7:15.

Julia Sanderson; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). "Poor Butterfly." "Honeymoon Lane" and "Me and the Man in the Moon." by Miss Sanderson. 8.

Helen Oelheim, contralto; baritone soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Old time popular review. 8:30.

Oriental Dance Band, Sven Von Hallberg, director (WJZ Chain). Rumbas, Near East music, Tin Pan Alley, mountaineer songs and old favorites. 8:45.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos (Cliequot—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha): Current popularities and "debunking" of popular song by Raymond Knight. 9.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11.

Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). From Chicago. 11:30.

Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS—T). 12.

Popular Soloists

Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). Half hour. 10:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). "Nocture." 12:30 a. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). Yasha Bunchuk, featured soloist on the cello. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Popular classics, light opera, familiar ballads and the latest in popular music. 8.

Alfred Seville, baritone; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Two opera arias and an art song by soloist; orchestral feature is Rossini's "Fantastic Toyshop" orchestrated by Ottorino Respighi, modern Italian composer. 9.

Ruth Lyon, soprano; William Miller, tenor; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Getting under way with several familiar classics, including an arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero," this period concludes with an old-fashioned minstrel show. 9:30.

Otis L. Wiese, editor of McCall's; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Half hour of popular sentiment in song. 10.

Countess Olga Albani, soprano; male quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (Eastman—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Characteristic "Mardi Gras," "Italian Fanfares," "La Violeterie" among others. 10.

Gilbert and Sullivan Gems (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Mixed quartet of soloists, chorus and orchestra. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.

"Saki Get Rich" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis) The delightful Oriental character of the "East of Cairo" series in a program of his own. 9:45.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

"The March of Time" (Time—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Notice what an invaluable aid to location music is in this period. "Tokyo," the announcer says. The orchestra is heard playing the strange strains of Japanese music. This music then fades into the dramatic action. 10:30.

Recitals

Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WJAS, Pittsburgh). Fifteen minutes. 6:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:15.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Turkish March" from "Ruins of Athens," to open. 6:15.

American Pro-Art String Quartet (WEAF Chain to WCAE, Pittsburgh). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Best known work in this period is "Andante Cantabile." 11.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Weekly music review by Pierre Key. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also NBC—WGAR to KFYR, 10:15, C. S. T.

Characteristic Music

"The Brazilian Nightingale" (WJZ—T). Abigail Parecis, Brazilian soprano, guitar, and tango orchestra. 7:45.

Daytime Programs

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Half hour. 10:15 a. m.

"Music of the Ages" (WJZ Chain). New series occupying the former Music Appreciation Hour featuring a full concert orchestra and outstanding instrumental soloists, playing each week the work of a famous composer. Theophile Wendt, former conductor of the Johannesburg Symphony Orchestra, is director. One hour. 11 a. m.

Hawaiian Serenade (WEAF Chain). New series featuring native instrumental group playing typical songs. 11 a. m.

"Realities of Romance" (WEAF Chain). New weekly series written by Edward Hale Bierstadt, NBC staff writer, opening with the historical romantic story of Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII of France. Part 1. 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Theo Karle, tenor; Julius Mattfeld, conducting orchestra. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). Talks and music. 1:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:30.

Charlotte Harriman, contralto; Charles Carlisle, tenor (CBS to KLRA, Little Rock). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

Last Program of American School of the Air (CBS to KLRA, Little Rock). 2:30.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, soloists, and features of feminine interest. 3.

"The Spirit of Vegetable Gardening" (WJZ Chain). Prof. Alfred C. Hottes, editor of Better Homes and Gardens. 3:15.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Orchestral. 3:30.

"Our Wild Flowers" (CBS—T). Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, from Washington. 3:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 4.

Radio Guild (WJZ—T). Classic repertoire featuring Broadway professionals. 4:15.

Light Opera Gems (CBS—T). Review of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," by chorus and orchestra. 5.

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). 5.

Interior decorating (WEAF Chain to KPYR, Bismarck). Talk. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
5:15 p. m.—Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles' Round Table of the Air.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 English course.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 Anna Elise, soloist.
7:30 Hildreth's Velveteers; vocal.
7:45 Jester's Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Eddie Peabody, banjoist; Rudy Valee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party: "Machiavelli"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Cheramy Perfume Program: Recording.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; announcement; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program.
5:15 Jolly John's Birthday Club.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Century Bluejackets.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor; violinist.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:15 Rumrill and Matthews, piano duo.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine.
6:00 Benny Light and Mark Cook.
6:15 Uncle Joe's Curio Shop.
6:30 Western Roundup; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 Johnson's Band and Mermaid.
7:30 Big Yank Program.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo" sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Ben Bernie and his orchestra: recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Players: "The Tax on Time."
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Paulin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Hour.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders": "Men Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, The Bon-Bons, female Negro quartet.
11:00 Minute Men Orchestra.
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Nancy Lee Program.
5:15 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Weather; dance music.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Soloist and organ.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 Studio program; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra
5:30 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:45 Radio Travel Club.
6:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor.
6:15 CBS, Roy Welch and his orchestra.
6:30 Baseball Scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Vocal and piano.
7:30 Bill Bigley's Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Tonart Singers.
8:30 "More About Chemistry and the Telephone."
8:45 Dixie Jubilee Quartet.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Wrestling.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: George Beuchler, baritone; Grace Kay White, Lillian Tais, sopranos; Billy Coty, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

PERMIT TO SNAPSHOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Italian Department of Fine Arts has issued instructions to curators of museums, art galleries and archæological excavations permitting tourists to take shapshot and moving pictures within these areas. This permission is given only to amateur photographers. The Government's authorized agents still retain the privilege of taking photographs for commercial purposes.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thorough, organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of this calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. KIRBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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EARN UP TO $7.00 DAILY
Start spare time; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. Write at once for details.
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Department A13 Indianapolis, Indiana

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Tel. Princeton 735 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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FOR SALE—Ideal California ranch suitable diversified farming; all-year water, springs; 1450 acres. Owner L. M. THORNE, 433 East Park St., Stockton, Calif.

SUMMER HOME at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard; unobstructed ocean view; finished, appointed and landscaped like an all-year place; country pine interior; early American fittings; 3 chambers with bath, 2 servants' rooms, living and dining rooms with fireplaces, sun porch, heating plant and all modern conveniences; photos on request. I. M. ANDERSON, 41 Arlington St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 10 years' experience as a public auditor and accountant, also experienced as organizer and manager; age 41, married, desires position with any business wherever located on salary with possible investment; now located at Portland, Oregon. Address P-1, 1018 American Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SWISS-FRENCH girl wishes place in private home; under 3 babies. 1-3, 1068 McCormick Building, Chicago.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc., we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Available May 15th, 2 rooms, kitchenette; quiet and central; restaurant in building; hotel service; 1 block from Public Garden and hotels, 6 blocks from Christian Science church; adults; references required. J.-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 361 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3—Furnished apartment sublet summer, 7 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences, elevator; 1 minute from Mass. Ave. subway and 5 minutes from Christian Science church.

BROOKLINE, MASS., LONGWOOD TOWERS—Summer rental, comfortably furnished, airy apartment; accommodate 3 people; all outside rooms southwest; 7th floor; reasonable. WILLIAM BOYNTON, Hubbard 1700 or Beacon 6400.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor, 3-family house, 6 rooms, sun porch, garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Shore Ave., 1873-W.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartment (unfurnished), bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly. Tel. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY, Riverside Drive—Roof garden; view; room, kitchenette, furnished; lady; $60. Evenings, Schuyler 4-5024.

Sub-Let Brookline—At Once

COMPLETELY FURNISHED 3 rooms in apartment hotel near Longwood station. Aspinwall 6186.

YONKERS, N. Y. (Nepperhan Heights)—4 rooms, bath, inclosed porch; first floor; private house; garden, steam heat included; near station. Write L. W. McC., 53 Vista Ave., Passaic, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1931 FORD CABRIOLET, delivered 10 days ago, never registered, must be sold; best offer. Reading 0478-J (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN, in the Adirondacks. Upper Jay, N. Y.—A happy summer for boys 7-15; swimming, camping, sports, specialty supervision; hand crafts. Write for literature. MRS. IRENE St. IVES, 1202 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

IT-SA-CHI LODGE, Colcord Lake, Oxford County, Maine, offers ideal summer outing to boys between 7 and 14; activities include swimming, boating, hiking, scoutcraft, woodcraft and field sports under personal supervision; folder available. BERNARDUS BOTZEN, 116-39 205th Street, St. Albans, N. Y.

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HUDSON-FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
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Special Spring Offering for May, 1931
CHINA SPECIAL DELIVERY, U.S.ED
10 cents net in cash—No stamps accepted
C. M. WEAVER
Blue Ribbon Stamp Approvals
1451 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

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UPTOWN AUTO SCHOOL
15 LESSONS $10—7 LESSONS $5
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For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3510 New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

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FLOORS scraped and finished with new floating machine; reasonable rates; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 2180.

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Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

WANTED by radio entertainer, who uses several dialects; continuity writer to furnish comedy sketches. CLARK ADAMS, 27 W. Clinton Place, Kenmore, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT operator and permanent wave wanted; must have many years' experience; references required. MARIE ANTOINETTE SALON, 6 East 46th St., New York City.

WANTED—Man to take part-time country route delivery; Christian Scientist preferred. P-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERT hairdresser wanted; only experienced need apply. Telephone Kenmore 9788 (Brookline).

HOUSES TO LET

YONKERS, N. Y.—July and August; suburban home with attractive surroundings; good commuting. 178 Ramsey Ave. Yonkers 802-W.

MADE TO ORDER

MAKE to order curtains, draperies, spreads, pillows; swags; will call. Tel. Boulevard 8-9607, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

KNABE GRAND PIANO, reasonable. Phone Stillwell 4955 mornings, Col. 5-4148 afternoons (New York City).

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for PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK, 2067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station
LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, including Service

NEW YORK CITY, 33 N. 42d, Room 825—Private office in quiet, attractive suite with telephone, with or without secretarial service.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

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A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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QUEENS BELLAIRE PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE—Jobbing and contracting. 9453-214 Place, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-3826.

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BAYSIDE—Spacious colonial home; beautiful setting of old trees and shrubs; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, also maid's room, bath, gas furnace; exceptional value at $20,000. Phone or write for appointment to
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Country House for the Summer
Overlooking Long Island Sound—back in the Westchester Hills.
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and North Shore Properties
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3870 Main Ave., Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Bayside 9-1811

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LOTS on Queens Boulevard and vicinity suitable for homes and investment; rapidly growing community with subways under construction. GEORGE LUTZ, 85-19 Queens Boulevard, near Grand St. NEW. 9-2440.

FOR SALE—8-room furnished summer cottage with garage, running water, bath, electric light, fieldstone fireplace, 8-foot porch screened, also windows; beautiful view, lake, golf, tennis; commuting distance to New York City; can be seen any time; price $4000; Hill and Dale Country Club, Carmel N. Y. Owner, HOWARD A. BAKER, 77 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE—7-room house, 4 bedrooms; excellent location; plot 50x100; fruit trees, shrubbery; 3 porches, large living room; owner leaving city; price $9500, terms. 440 E. 29th St., Paterson, N. J.

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A REAL HOME on fine high corner plot overlooking and adjoining park property; built for owner in 1929; stucco and timber with slate roof; living room 16x26, tiled kitchen, maid's room and bath first floor, second floor has master bedroom 16x20, two other good bedrooms and two tiled baths, one with glass-enclosed stall shower; hot-water heat, oil burner; fully weatherstripped and screened; Electrolux refrigerator; an unusually complete home of best construction and in perfect condition.
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NEWARK, N. J.—Six-room house, all improvements; good location; convenient transportation facilities; price $12,000 for quick sale. Write WILLARD BOOTH, 487 Summer Ave.

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Village of Homes
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REALTORS
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24 EAST FAREWAY Telephone 230

SUBURBAN home, 20 minutes, Long Island; 11 rooms, modern improvements, garage; price $15,000, cash, or will take $2000 less. 1261 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 350-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.
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HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Two pleasant rooms near station, church; garage available. 140 Fulton Avenue. Phone Hemp. 7996.

N. Y. CITY, N. Y.—Large sunny room, $7 single, double $10; 15 minutes Grand Central Station. Phone Stillwell 4-4955.

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CONNECTICUT

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A new paint department, featuring Monad paints. New colors and new paints to beautify your home!
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CONNECTICUT

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There is a pattern here to answer your decorative problems.
25c and 39c per yard
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Calfskins—in every wanted color—
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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The Van Heusen Charles Company
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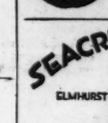

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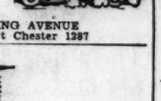

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NEW YORK

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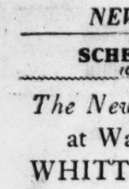
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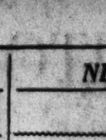
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Mocking Bird

ONLY to those living in the South is the mocking bird's song familiar music; but of recent years it has been heard in northern localities during the summer, as these famous song birds seem to be coming northward in increasing numbers. They frequently, now, rear one brood, and sometimes two, in Massachusetts, and they even range into sections of southern Canada.

As mocking birds are not regular migrants, they usually move toward the coast where a few of their class congregate to remain in sheltered positions from November until April, visiting feeding shelves that are available.

One need never be in doubt about the song of this famous bird, which has an irresistible desire to voice its ecstasy for hours together after midnight on clear nights. These spontaneous flight songs seem to be the bird's individual repertoire, with little tendency toward mimicry; but through the day it not only imitates the notes and songs of other birds, but repeats many sorts of noises from the shrilling of crickets or the cackling of a hen to mechanical sounds, as the squeaking of brakes and gears. The call note may be a smacking *cluck*, a shrill *chaar* or a scolding *whe-e-e*.

The ever changing melodies of these trim, gray singers have given them a place among the finest wild song birds of the world. In the South they are vocal at almost all times of the year except when they are molting in August. From March until the first nestlings are out of their shells the male birds vocalize frequently, especially in the early morning—and then by the light of the moon—which habit has caused them to be named the American nightingale.

Male birds are about the size of robins (the females slightly smaller), but they appear larger on account of the long, dark tail, the outer feathers of which are white. The wings are much darker than the ashy-gray body feathering; and two white wingbars distinguish mocking birds from the familiar catbirds, which have no light in their plumage. Young birds show some brown spotting on the breast, and their white markings may be more restricted.

The nest, which is often placed in fruit trees, is constructed of assorted material, such as twigs, hair, grass, cotton and string, and is lined with feathers and down. Three to six eggs of varying tints of blue or green are spotted with amber, and the period of incubation extends from 10 to 14 days.

A Word a Day

Promulgate

Pronounced *pro-mul'-gate*, with *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *up*, *a* as in *late*.

Whatever is "promulgated," as a law or a decree, is made public by open declaration; it is published abroad. When one "promulgates" a teaching or a doctrine, however, the sense is somewhat broadened into "to publish abroad with the intent to gain adherents."

The word is derived from the Latin *promulgare*, "to publish," compounded, in all probability, of *pro*, "before," and *vulgus*, "the people."

Example: "The effort was made to stop the promulgation of communistic theories."

Notes and Queries

Literature (Mrs. L. A. M.)—Yes, there is a tendency to pronounce the last syllable as *choor*, but avoid it as much as possible. The word should be sounded *lit'-er-a-ture*, with the *a* as in *ante*. Perhaps a little practice saying *your*, *pour*, *four*, and then prefixing the *l* may help on the last syllable.

Nature, scripture (Mrs. V. M. B.)—See above.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

IN NOT doing what one should do, one is not less culpable than in doing what one should not do.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Well, Peter's out of the dog pound at last!
When the keeper told the Boss's Dad about Peter's master being out of work and unable to pay for a license tag, he bought one for him—
And Peter was so glad he could hardly keep still long enough for the Boss to put it on him—
And after he had almost wagged his tail off thanking everybody, he skedaddled for home as fast as he could go—
And oh, Boy! Won't his master be surprised and pleased when he sees him with his new tag!

Odds and Ends

Camera Ban Lifted

Tourists are now permitted to photograph works of art in the museums and art galleries of Italy, where, incidentally, there is a great increase of visitors since the abolition of the entrance fees.

Washington as a Reclaimer

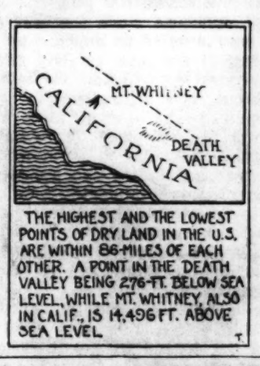
One of the earliest reclamation projects carried on in the United States was instituted by George Washington, who organized a company in 1763 called "Adventurers for Draining the Dismal Swamp," a tract of land near Norfolk, Va.

Aerial Observers

The first aerial attempt for purposes of military strategy in the United States took place during the Civil War, when an observation balloon was sent up from a ship anchored in the Potomac River.

American Money Goes Abroad

In addition to about $7,000,000,000 of war debts owing to the United States, American foreign investments amount to $17,528,254,000, six times the amount lent abroad at the beginning of the World War.



THE HIGHEST AND THE LOWEST POINTS OF DRY LAND IN THE U.S. ARE WITHIN 86 MILES OF EACH OTHER. A POINT IN THE DEATH VALLEY BEING 276 FT. BELOW SEA LEVEL, WHILE MT. WHITNEY, ALSO IN CALIF., IS 14,496 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

In Lighter Vein

National Humane Review

Teacher: "Can you tell me the name of any animal peculiar to Australia?"

Boy: "The rhinoceros, ma'am."

Teacher: "Wrong. That's not found in Australia."

Boy: "Well, ma'am, that's exactly why it would be peculiar."

So Odd!

"You have such strange names for your towns," an Englishman remarked to one of his new American friends; "Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and ever so many others."

"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears," said the American, thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"

"Oh, no!" said the unsuspicious Briton. "I spend part of my time at Chipping Norton, and then I've a place at Pokestogg - on - the - Hike."—*Tit-Bits.*

Naught Nautical

Sailor: "Yes, ma'am, that's a man-o'-war."

Lady: "How interesting. And what is that little one just in front?"

Sailor: "That's just a tug."

Lady: "Oh, yes, of course; tug-of-war. I've heard of them."—*Jefferson Quill* (Cleveland, O.)

One on Rudy

Manager of Employment Agency (to Negro): "What are you—valet?"

Negro: "No, sah. Ah may resemble him, but Ah doesn't croon a note."

The Oil of Kindness

(Children's Newspaper)

London

A RAGGED woman was pushing through the streets an ancient perambulator loaded with odds and ends. It squeaked so loudly that people stared.

Along came a man on a bicycle wearing the Salvation Army uniform. He dismounted, propped his machine against the curb, and, going back to meet the elderly woman, said: "Wait a bit, Mother!"

He had taken a small oil can from the tool case of his bicycle, and with this he carefully oiled the old perambulator.

"That will make your load a bit lighter, Mother," he said with a smile, as he cycled away.

It was a small thing, but what a difference it made! The perambulator moved on smoothly and silently and the woman's face was all lighted up with pleasure. Perhaps it was a long time since anyone had shown her a little courtesy and kindness.

"Ah," said a man in the street, "it's the little things that tell. Those Salvation people don't keep their religion for Sundays."

Cat Mothers Squirrels

(By Associated Press)

McKinney, Tex.

A "MISSIONARY" cat is the property of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bradley of Weston in North Collin.

This cat believes in not only caring for her kind, but for orphans of other members of the animal kingdom. Tabby has two children of her own which she tenderly cares for. She has also reared three squirrels from babyhood. In addition, she cared for a baby rabbit.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Coöperative apartment proposes to have a garage in every flat. Which is much better than a flat in every garage.

Los Angeles Times: Teeth did more to support radio in America last year than any other single agency. The next best supporter of broadcasting was breakfast food. The mouth is doing its best to capitalize the tongue in its air work. That's what we call teamwork!

Specialty Salesman: Many a wife has helped her husband to the top of the ladder. And then left him there while she decided to have that picture somewhere else.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 29
Winner:
H. J. GRONAUER, Memphis, Tenn.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Gloaming	4	Eve	3
2.	Maxim	3	Saw	3
3.	Ostentation	4	Air	3
4.	Desiderate	4	Miss	4
5.	Parcel	3	Lot	3
6.	Narrow	5	Near	4
7.	Abstract	4	Rob	3
8.	Imagination	4	Eye-I	1
9.	Quaint	3	Odd	3
10.	Befriend	3	Aid	3
11.	Habit	4	Use	3
12.	Main	3	Sea-C	1
13.	Felicitous	3	Apt	3
14.	Ratify	4	Fix	3
15.	Category	4	Set	3
16.	Slack	3	Lax	3
17.	Junction	5	Tee-T	1
18.	Empty	4	Run	3
		67		58

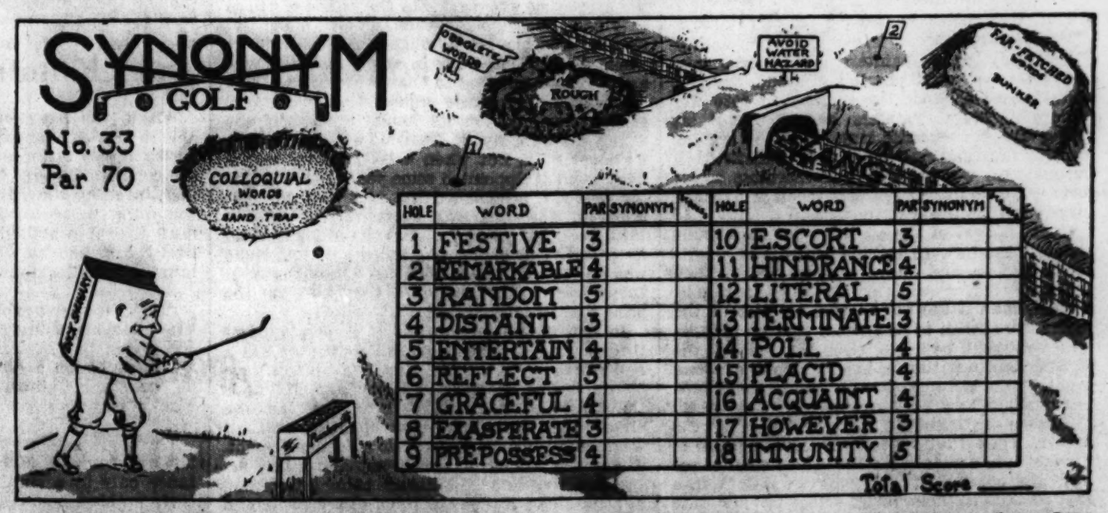
Again Tennessee's star synonym golfer carries off the honors. The synonyms, in the main, are all clear cut, but it might be helpful to give the authority for three: Hole 4, see (in Webster's New International) Eye n. 3; hole 17, the "tee" is the familiar pipe connection or junction; hole 18, see Run v.t. 12.

There were lower scores, to be sure. A 44, for instance, from Victoria, B. C. (which had reached 54 before "Dick Shunary" had finished with four of his holes-in-one); a 45 sent in by 10-year-old Jack of Chicago (which showed a wide shot or two); a 48 from Bridgeport, Conn. (disqualified by "cas-G" on hole 3 and "tee-T" on hole 12); and a 48 from Westfield, N. J. (boosted to 51 because of "ask" on hole 4 and "see-C" on hole 8).

"Dick" continues to shout his praises for those who so kindly jot down their authority for doubtful words.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 33
Par 70



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	FESTIVE	3			10	ESCORT	3		
2	REMARKABLE	4			11	HINDRANCE	4		
3	RANDOM	5			12	LITERAL	5		
4	DISTANT	3			13	TERMINATE	3		
5	ENTERTAIN	4			14	POLL	4		
6	REFLECT	5			15	PLACID	4		
7	GRACEFUL	4			16	ACQUAINT	4		
8	EXASPERATE	3			17	HOWEVER	3		
9	PREPOSSESS	4			18	IMMUNITY	5		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, THINK is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but MUSE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Britain Debates the Land Tax

THE British Parliament has just embarked upon discussions which are of interest not only to the people of Great Britain, but also to those of other nations where the problem of how to secure for the whole community a fair share of the unearned increment of land is an open one. These discussions are on proposals put forward by the Labor Government to impose an annual tax of a penny in the pound upon the capital value of land.

In explaining the far-reaching significance of this tax, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:

> By this measure we assert the right of the community to ownership of the land. If private individuals continue to possess a nominal claim to land, they must pay a rate to the community for the enjoyment of it.

This would, of course, transfer to the shoulders of the land owners some of the burdens now borne by the taxpayers generally. At first sight there seems everything to recommend such an impost. Again and again it has been found that improvements paid for by the public in the development of a city increase the value of property owned by those who have made no commensurate contribution.

Theoretically, nothing seems more reasonable than to prevent the individual from either making private profits out of the misfortunes of slums or of reaping benefits from the mere fact of happening to own land in proximity to roads or railways built at the general expense. The cry has been raised that at least some portion of such gains ought to go back into the public purse. Or as Mr. Snowden phrases it:

> Every increase in population, every expansion in industry, every scientific development, every improvement in transport increases the rent of land. Rent enters into the price of every article produced, into the cost of every public service.

Therefore, he continues:

> The revenue will be by no means the only advantage the Government hopes to get. This act will cheapen land and throw it open for use, and these advantages will begin to accrue the instant the measure becomes law.

But difficulties have arisen when the attempt has been made to translate such views into concrete action. When the owner of property which has appreciated is sought it is found in many cases that he is not the plutocrat expected, but a struggling worker who has bought his holding at inflated value and paid for it by borrowing all he can upon mortgages. The profiteer has disappeared, and his gains have been either dissipated or put into other speculations.

A tax upon land values may then appear in another light, namely, in that of seizing without compensation a portion of such savings as happen to have been invested in one particular form of security. The injustice of this was recognized in the measure for land value taxation which was passed on the initiative of David Lloyd George when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1909 and withdrawn eleven years later when the same statesman was Prime Minister because it was found to have failed in its object.

All this has been taken into consideration by Ramsay MacDonald's Government in framing the present scheme, which is much simpler in its provisions. It is to be confined in the first instance to the imposition of a tax of one penny in the pound upon the value of land after deducting its worth for agricultural purposes only. Small holdings are to be exempt; also land owned by public bodies or inalienably connected with churches, railways, roads or other utility concerns.

The Conservatives oppose the scheme, but members of the Labor and Liberal Parties are hopeful it may succeed. It is an experiment in social legislation the feasibility of which in highly developed communities like Great Britain has still to be ascertained.

A Bridge for Student Painters

STUDENT groups in many cities might adopt an atelier plan now in use in New York City whereby young painters are brought into direct contact with practicing architects and mural painters. Since the summer of 1930 the Society of Mural Painters has sponsored an atelier wherein students may study the regular monthly programs of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. This workshop is open morning, afternoon and evening at a nominal fee of $5 a month for the full privileges of the class.

Establishment of the atelier is one more indication of the forward-looking program of American architects and mural painters today. They share a feeling of obligation toward the new generation, toward the artists and builders of the future. They wish to be assured that no promising talent shall be neglected merely because the student has not the means to obtain a sound grounding in his work. Some of the foremost professionals in New York give of their time freely to serious criticism of the work done in the atelier. Thus the professional of tomorrow is brought into contact with the professional of today, and obtains at first hand an insight into the conditions incident to achieving first-rate results under competitive conditions.

The atelier plan for students of mural painting thus offers a bridge between their student days and their entry into the profession "on their own" or as assistants to established painters. This bridge, it is generally acknowledged, is a great need of students and semiprofessionals, for it makes smooth their transition from amateur to practicing status. Only those of real talent can cross the bridge, while others are enabled, while working under professional conditions, to discern in just what direction their gifts and energies may lead them. During the current week an exhibition of the atelier work has been hung in the gallery of the Architectural League and has drawn much discriminating commendation from the members.

Safer Than Stagnation

"BUT what of the risks?" someone is sure to ask in regard to the proposal which has been advanced in these columns that the United States Federal Reserve System should use its security-buying powers more extensively to aid the upturn of the business cycle against the tide of further deflation.

There can be no question of the ability of the Federal Reserve Banks to increase their holdings of bonds. True, they have enlarged their aggregate portfolio from less than $150,000,000 before the 1929 crash to approximately $600,000,000 now, and this is a little more than the previous high point of the Reserve System's holdings in 1927. But its stock of gold now is even higher than then, so high, in fact, that it actually exceeds the amount of money in circulation in the United States, whereas the Reserve Bank currency system was built to function on a gold reserve of as little as 40 per cent. And the Reserve Bank credit outstanding is only about half what it was at the close of 1928 with a lower supply of gold.

Not only do the Reserve Banks have room to buy government bonds, but the Cambridge Associates, research economists and statisticians, declare from a recent analysis that the hundreds of local member banks which belong to the Federal Reserve System could advantageously purchase large blocks of nongovernment bonds and still be as liquid as they were in 1922 and 1923. This would aid industry greatly. Purchases of foreign bonds would be especially benefited.

The main question, then, is whether it would be wise for the Federal Reserve Board to enter upon this policy of frankly pumping credit into the too-much-flattened tires of business activity. To be sure, there are risks involved. Dr. Adolph C. Miller, one of the original members of the Federal Reserve Board, appearing before the Senate Committee on Banking in January, charged that an easy money policy characterized by the open market operations of 1927 gave the start to the disastrous boom of two years later. But he also said the board could have checked the boom which followed if it had acted more quickly and decisively.

Surely if a minor recession of business in 1927 justified raising the system's security holdings to $600,000,000, the vastly more serious situation of today will justify adding a few hundred millions to that figure. And the lesson of Dr. Miller's observation, reënforced by the opinions of other competent critics, would seem to be that the Federal Reserve Board should be prepared to throw on the brake more quickly when that is needed.

It is not to be assumed that the Federal Reserve System alone can make business good. There must be sound business initiative to make use of the credit it can afford. But there is good reason to believe that an aggressive policy of open market operations to put more money into use, at the same time standing ready instantly to reverse the switch in order to check any excesses, would have a wonderfully helpful effect in bringing not only the United States but the whole world out of depression.

Checking Peace-Time Profiteering

A GREAT deal was heard about the need for a consumers' council in America at the time when the high tariff policy was under discussion. The same need has long been recognized in Great Britain, and the Labor Government is now turning its attention for the second time to the project of setting up a consumers' council to check excessive prices.

On several occasions since the war popular feeling has been aroused in England by the cry of profiteering in the sale of food and other articles in general use. During the last twelve years conditions have often been favorable to those who have sought to exact high profits at the expense of the consumer. There have been extraordinary fluctuations in price levels, and whenever prices are falling the middleman or retailer seldom responds immediately by lowering the charge to the public. There always tends to be a "lag" between the decline in wholesale prices and the subsequent decline in retail prices. The former stand now at almost the pre-war level; the latter are still much above it.

But there is another condition, quite apart from fluctuating prices, which has made the exploitation of the consuming public easier. It is the growth of monopolies in the hands of trusts or rings. Such combinations often make for greater efficiency; but when they control the whole distributing trade in any given area they are obviously tempted to charge excessive prices.

For example, a single organization, and a very efficient one, has in its hands practically the whole milk supply of London, and it provides excellent milk. But when a body known as the Food Council, appointed some years ago by Stanley Baldwin, established the fact that the distributors were charging excessively in August, 1929, the trade defied the council and maintained its prices. The public was indignant. But there was no redress. People could go without milk, if they chose; but if they had it, they must pay the price that was demanded.

In view of the general fall in wholesale prices throughout the world, the British worker has a real grievance in the fact that retail prices have by no means dropped in proportion. He finds that his own wages have been cut, but the charges for the things that he buys with his wages have not come down to the same extent. There is a feeling, obviously not altogether unjustified, that undue profits are being intercepted at some stage, in the process of distribution, and that the consumer is being fleeced.

The remedy is not easy. Price-fixing is a two-edged weapon which often has precisely the opposite effect from that aimed at. The Consumers' Council which the Labor Government proposes to set up will be armed with great but not unrestricted powers. It will have the right to compel the production of evidence of costs in the production, distribution and sale of commodities in common use, and to expose excessive prices at any stage; and, in the event of the traders concerned refusing to comply, powers are to be given to the Board of Trade, as a last resort, to step in and fix the prices.

But this machinery is not to be of universal application. It is to apply only under conditions "which restrict the free play of competition." This is much like the American antitrust law phrase, "in restraint of trade," and in view of American experience probably needs to be made more explicit. But it is generally understood that the British measure is aimed not at the small trader, but only at monopolists—at the big trusts and combinations. Some such development in the interest of the consumer has long been seen to be inevitable.

"Not of Good Moral Character"

A PROPOSITION which may have been perfectly obvious to three-fourths of the people sometimes becomes news when a court "takes judicial knowledge" of it and propounds it from the bench. So it is with the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals that a person violating the prohibition law is not of good moral character. But the decision may give some added weight to the point with those to whom hitherto it has not been so obvious as it should be.

For example, the incident might well put a quietus to the expression, "an honest bootlegger." The comment of the court makes it clear that no bootlegger is being honest with his country; and there is at least a question whether he is being honest with his customer or with himself when he takes good money for that which can do only harm.

The immediate application of the ruling was to cancel the naturalization of a man who had obtained citizenship after several violations of the liquor law. The decision may prove a useful precedent in leading thus to the deportation of certain lawbreakers. But it as richly deserves an audience among the native-born as among those on the doorstep of naturalization.

Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel said in handing down the opinion:

> Any person who violates the provisions of the Prohibition Act violates the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and cannot be held to be attached to the principles of the Constitution. Nor can it be said that such a person possesses good moral character.

This should be taken to heart by some who like to count themselves as being among "the best citizens" or as being "100 per cent Americans."

Some Whys of Pulitzer Prizes

THE annual award of the Pulitzer prizes has been made, and the annual flood of congratulation and protest is upon us. So far, no winner has followed this year the example of Sinclair Lewis and refused a prize. But the inevitable questions are being repeated: Why this play, rather than that? What was there about this editorial to make it superior to all other editorials of the year? Who are these judges, anyhow?

All very natural, and all equally futile. The money was left to be awarded by certain persons under prescribed conditions. The judges have again discharged their responsibility, and it must be assumed that they have done so to the best of their ability. No one, therefore, has any right to complain.

But one thing should be remembered in justification of the judges. When they award these prizes, they do not declare one work of art to be the "best" of the year, as they are credited with doing in most news stories; still less do they pronounce the winners the "best" workers in their particular fields, as one would gather they did from the captions in an influential daily.

The novel honored is picked as, in the opinion of the judges, the "one which shall best present the whole atmosphere of American life"; the play, as that which "shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage." These terms should be considered before one complains that the fiction award should have gone to Mrs. Elizabeth Madox Roberts instead of to Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, or the play prize to Messrs. Hart and Kaufman rather than to Mrs. Susan Glaspell. The tests are social and educational, rather than literary or dramatic. It is interesting to note in passing that these two awards, which attract perhaps most popular attention, have gone this year to women.

The awards for works of art, whether or not of value as indexes of artistic quality, have at all events the merit of offering valuable publicity to the artists. And it should not be forgotten that, in addition to these prizes which attract annually so much notice, there are also three traveling scholarships awarded to promising students in music, art and journalism. It is possible that in the end these scholarships will be found to have been the most useful of all the awards.

Editorial Notes

Within the next ten years airplanes will be able to fly twelve or fifteen miles above the earth where speeds of more than 1000 miles an hour are conceivable, says Capt. J. H. Hedley, British flier, in citing the possibilities of a trip around the world in twenty-four hours. However, one must take into account one drawback—the fact that the higher one flies, the greater is the distance around the earth.

"Taste in food is geographical," says Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, culinary expert. What Bostonian, now living in California, for instance, wouldn't gladly exchange a dozen oranges for the plate of beans the Californian, visiting in the East, wishes were oranges?

The proposal to provide playgrounds for "working girls" in Buffalo could be second in importance only to a simultaneous move to shorten their working hours to allow them time to play in the grounds when provided.

Is a chocolate bar candy or food? It is up to the Supreme Court of the United States to decide. Perhaps it might be easier to put the question up to the average youngster.

Something Simple

THAT gentle rhyme which children know and which their elders sometimes repeat in surreptitious silence — "Thirty days hath September . . ." may fall into the valley of forgotten things. For September may cease to have thirty days. August, too, which was disarranged to meet the whim of a Roman emperor, may no longer have thirty-one. These and "all the rest" may have but twenty-eight days if simplification plans succeed.

For the present century is like a giant cash register in which Progress is constantly making change. The calendar, the King's English, arithmetic, city maps, weights and measures—none can escape the efforts of the simplifiers. Representatives of great nations sit in solemn conclave, lone inventors pursue their solitary research, all seeking to improve the methods of yesterday. Perhaps tomorrow . . .

* * *

The thing that upsets the calendrical apple cart is that the year blandly refuses to come out even. No matter how one divides up 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-six seconds, there always seems to be a tag end of time left over.

These "left overs" confused even China in the "ancient of ancient" days when the Emperor Yao sat on the Dragon Throne. He gazed out across his palace courtyard and saw the flowers in bloom. Then he looked at the calendar and saw that it called for midwinter. Clearly, the astronomers had been careless with their fractions. So Yao summoned four brothers—two named Hi and two named Ho—and intrusted them with the task of putting the seasons in gear again. Thus China's present solar-lunar calendar began.

Julius Cæsar was hardly more fortunate. He imported a mathematician from Alexandria who fashioned a new calendar and named July after his patron. When Augustus became Emperor, he decided to name a month after himself, so he tinkered with August a bit to give it as many days as July. But neither Julius nor Augustus knew that the expert had made an error of two-one-thousandths of one per cent. The little percentages piled up for fifteen centuries until the world was ten days ahead of itself. Then in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII stopped the leak in the hourglass by devising the Gregorian calendar which today records time for one-sixth of the world's population.

* * *

But the Gregorian calendar has its idiosyncrasies. The months are uneven and the days seldom bear the same dates; so that one can't follow the lineup without a score card. For a solution, experts of the League of Nations are going back to the old-fashioned bakers' dozen. They want the year to have thirteen months instead of twelve. Each month would have to be satisfied with twenty-eight days —exactly four weeks. The first of the month always would come on Sunday. One calendar would do for any month or any year, for all would be the same.

Yet a sharp pencil and a little multiplication disclose odd bits of time that must be taken into account. There's New Year's Day; it would be sandwiched in between the end of one year and the beginning of the next. There's leap year: an extra day would bob up in the middle of each fourth year. And those perplexing extra seconds; the world would let them catch up by forgetting about them for one day in every three centuries.

* * *

Simplified spelling, if not the sport of kings, at least has been the pastime of queens' chancellors and presidents. History, which has a way of overlooking occasional important details, doesn't record whether Queen Elizabeth had trouble with her spelling. But her chancellor, Thomas Smith, made one of the first attempts to simplify English. Even Theodore Roosevelt took his pen and charged the ramparts of the lexicographers, coming within a consonant or two of lifting "ough" out of their vocabularies.

And now a brave professor from Sweden girds his linguistic armor about him and rides valiantly to attack Friday. He wants to spell it "Friedae." If he succeeds, the modern Websters will have to rewrite their dictionaries.

For there are only forty-two sounds in the entire English language, but 500 ways of putting them on paper. Prof. R. E. Zachrisson, of Upsala University, selected one way to write each sound. He would spell height, "hiet"; ride, "ried," and buy, "bie." Just to prove how easy it makes everything, he taught a class in English to read, write and converse fluently in twenty lessons. So now a number of prominent educators want his "Anglic" adopted as a basis for making English a universal language.

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Do you remember the school days when A had so many apples and B had so many apples and you had to divide them into pecks and bushels until you didn't care if there never were another apple crop? They're reforming that, too! A humble decimal point is asking permission to take the place of most of the ordinary long divisions. It's already working at the job for twenty nations. But the United States and England still go into a mathematical huddle to change cubic inches into quarts.

The metric system got its start in 1799 when a French commission took a little piece out of the distance between the north pole and the equator and called this the meter. They divided it into tens and hundreds. They multiplied it by tens and hundreds. So when many countries want to change little units into big ones, whether in apples, milk or the distance from Bordeaux to Paris, a little itinerant period is all they need.

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Still, all this doesn't solve the simple problem: "How much is one egg if eggs are $1 a dozen?" That is the cue for "duodecimals" to make their bow before the footlights of simplification. Two digits would be added to the numbering system and the world would count by twelves instead of tens. Coinage would be revised. Eggs, at $1 a dozen, would be worth a "duodime" or twelfth of a dollar each. Everything would be added or subtracted by the gross, which would make it exceptionally easy for the butcher, the baker and the radio-tube maker.

But perhaps one of the most far-reaching simplifications is the proposal to renumber everything from automobile plates to streets and houses. Its inventor claims that it would enable a stranger to find his way in any city without assistance. The stranger's directions might be as simple as:

4N-16E-14th

Without hesitation he would proceed to the City Hall, chosen as the central point in all towns. He would take the fourth street to the north. He would turn east and walk for sixteen blocks. Undaunted he would then turn north and walk for fourteen blocks, where he would encounter an alley which he would follow until he reached a house marked "X." The system tells everything but how to find the City Hall in the first place.

* * *

And as the world is [illegible] and simpler. The experiment of yesterday becomes the accepted system today. Today's innovations may succeed, or be [illegible] tomorrow. Perhaps sometime the only thing left to do will be to simplify the simplifiers.

Gr.

Notes From Vienna

VIENNA

New Autobus Service Planned — An autobus service, twice daily, between Vienna and Budapest, has been planned as from May 1. Fares will be 30 per cent cheaper than those now asked for third-class express train service between the two capitals, and the time taken will be six hours. This is more than one hour longer than the fastest train, but the difference is to a large extent compensated for by the fact that, since the bus termini are in the center of the cities, much time will be saved in this way.

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Cartography By Airplane — Great changes have been introduced into the art of map making during the last quarter of a century, as a result of air developments. Austria was one of the first states to be interested in pre-war days. Though compelled to employ very primitive methods, the balloon officers of the former Austro-Hungarian army succeeded in taking a number of pictures which indicated the lines along which aerial photography could be an aid to cartography.

The film apparatus used today is so constructed as to take absolutely perpendicular pictures of the surface of the earth below, during a flight. The film itself is about sixty meters long, and from it 400 pictures, 15 by 18 centimeters, can be made. The air pilot flies over the area to be photographed in a straight line, at two levels, one 1000 meters above the other, thus making two separate pictorial records of it. From them an exact picture of the area can later be made. By this method, a replanning of the Austrian Provinces of Upper Austria and the Burgenland has already been made, and during the coming summer this work will also be carried through in the other provinces.

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Women Start Weekly Paper — With the title Das Wort der Frau, an independent weekly review for the cultural, social and economic interests of Austrian women has been established in Vienna. Edited by Helene Granitsch and supported by such other prominent women's leaders as Marianne Hainisch and Rosa Mayreder, it advocates international understanding among peoples, the removal of race and class prejudices, moderation in politics, and particularly the just claims of women in state and society, with special reference to the care of mothers and children.

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Pictures Give Streets' History — Of the number of unique private museums in this city, few can make a stronger appeal to those Viennese who know of its existence than the collection of pictures of Herr Otto Bondy. This can quite justifiably be termed "The History of Vienna Streets and Theaters in Pictures," for here are to be found pictures and sketches from books, magazines, newspapers, etc., dealing with each of the 1800 streets and the many theaters and places of amusement in this capital. It has taken more than twenty years to make this collection, and it has been done with the love of the amateur and the thoroughness of the professional. To the local historian, the mass of material here obtainable is invaluable, and to the casual visitor the interesting stories relating to the origins of many of the street names make an appeal.

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Lilacs Blooming In Springtime — Those who would know the charm of the Austrian capital must visit it in the spring. It has no fine river promenades like many another European city—the Danube is too far from the center of things for that—but its awakening after winter snows is a wonderful sight. With the coming of the lilac blossom, the Viennese feel that spring is really here. Day after day crowds flock to the parks to admire the blossom-laden bushes. The Rathaus Garden is another favorite place of pilgrimage with its many exotic trees and plants.

Vienna can truly be called the lilac city, for not only is the lilac blossom the indication of spring, it is also to be noted that to this city the lilac was first brought from Asia nearly three and a half centuries ago. At the corner of the Himmelpfortgasse and the Seilerstaette stood a garden, where, in 1589, the lilac first blossomed in Europe. This garden belonged to Gislenius Busbequius, Ferdinand I's Ambassador to Constantinople. He was a great lover of flowers, and to him is given the honor of having introduced both the lilac and the tulip into Europe. (It is true that another kind of lilac has been found in the Carpathians, but this was much later, and this latter cannot be compared in quality to that which came from the Orient.

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Helping Petit-Point Industry — Great satisfaction has been expressed in business circles here by the announcement that in future the customs duty on petit-point articles imported into the United States will be reduced from 90 per cent to 40 per cent ad valorem. The export of petit-point bags from Vienna has been one of the principal means of livelihood for many of the women of the higher and middle classes who have been left impoverished—in many cases absolutely penniless—as a result of the war. Viennese women were long famous for their needlework, and as soon as hard times came many of them turned to this form of occupation. Many heirlooms in gold brocade, lace and old silks were carefully threaded and sewn into the patterns of the petit-point bags.

The United States was the principal market for all such articles, but the 90 per cent ad valorem duty was fast undermining the whole trade. Through the personal intervention of an Austrian woman, Frau Ida Jolles, who went specially to the United States regarding this matter, the improvement has been wrought. She has returned here with a written statement that "according to the tariff act of 1930, petit-point bags of mercerized cotton, mounted or unmounted, are taxed 40 per cent ad valorem. . . ." if of silk, the duty is 65 per cent, and when partly of lace or embroidery, 90 per cent ad valorem. Since most of the bags sold are of mercerized cotton, the duty reduction to 40 per cent is of great importance.